THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 90 K ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Axis Claims 17 Sinkings; Russians Smash Heavily; Navy Rescues Six Seamen

The World's Day—March 12, 1942

The War: Germans Claim 17 More Ships Sunk

At sea: Germany claimed sinking of 17 more merchant ships in North and Central American waters. The Navy Department in Washington admitted sinking of two merchantmen in the Caribbean Sea, while Cuban authorities disclosed sinking of another. Italy claimed hits on three British cruisers in the eastern Mediterranean. [Page 6.]

Russia: Smashing Russian blows which inflicted heavy losses in men, munitions, food and supplies were said to have endangered German positions in whole area north of Smolensk.

Africa: Free French forces which struck into Libya from French Equatorial Africa, were disclosed to have captured another Axis outpost in a continuation of their drive. [Page 3.]

New Guinea: Following yesterday's shipping losses at the hands of Australian and American airmen at New Guinea, the Japanese were reported to have slowed up their attack on the island.

Burma: Allied airmen pushed their attacks against Japanese-held Moulmein as the Japanese advance appeared to be momentarily held up.

Panama: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson declared at Balboa that he was pleased to find "grim energy and determination" in the Canal Zone and that nowhere in his three days of inspection had he found any dangerous spirit of overconfidence

New England: Six Brazilian Seamen Rescued

Six crew members of the torpedoed Brazilian tanker Cayru were rescued by a Naval vessel and brought to New London, Conn. [Page 5.]

How married men may win commissions as second lieutenants was described by Army officials. [Page 5.]

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop protested to Mayor Tobin against scheduled appearance of Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran at pre-Evacuation Day rally in Boston on the night of March 15. [Page 5.]

Practice blackouts were scheduled for tonight in Wellesley, Watertown, and several other Boston suburbs, also in Worcester area. [Page 2.]

Details of Boston's annual Spring Flower Show, which will open March 17, were announced. [Page 2.]

India: Gandhi Says Britain Must Confess

Mohandas K. Gandhi said in Wardha, India, he saw no sign of a settlement in the Indian question until Britain confessed the "crime" of imperialism against India and took steps to correct it.

Washington: Farm Stocks Sale Restricted

The House voted 116 to 47 to forbid sale of Government-held farm stocks below parity prices notwithstanding President Roosevelt's expressed opposition. [Financial Page.]

A $333,950,826 appropriations bill for the War Department's civil functions was passed by the House after elimination of a $16,700,000 allotment for the Bull Shoals flood control-power producing project in Arkansas and $2,106,000 for the Table Rock Reservoir in Missouri, a similar project.

An intensive training program, started immediately to develop skilled workers for war industries, was advocated by Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin as the Senate Labor Committee considered suggestions for 24-hour production.

Operations of the Dies Committee, extended for nine months by a vote of 331 to 46 by the House, are being directed to an investigation of Spanish Falangist activities in South America. Chairman Dies announced he would ask for $300,000 for its expenses. [Page 8.]

Civilian aviation training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority was ordered more than doubled in size and geared completely to the war effort as a component of the nation's expanding air forces.

Legislative action on an authorization for another $100,000,000 for naval ordnance, boosting the total earmarked for that purpose in the past four years to $495,000,000, was completed by the House.

In Europe: Churchill Outlines Labor Control

Prime Minister Churchill, outlining duties of the Ministry of Production, disclosed to the House of Commons that the Ministry, together with the Ministry of Labor, would control allocation of British labor. [Page 3.]

Pleasure driving in Britain will virtually cease under a newly announced Government restriction on gasoline consumption.

Horse racing, dog racing, and professional boxing are to be restricted under new British Government regulations to be put into effect soon, it was announced. [Page 3.]

Léon Blum, former Socialist Premier of France, concluded his testimony before the Riom war guilt trial by dramatically predicting his own conviction, but also that his testimony would contribute to the revival of French liberty. [Page 3.]

No attack on Madagascar is planned by South Africa as long as it does not endanger South Africa, Prime Minister Smuts declared in Cape Town. London heard two French cruisers and three troop transports were en route from Dakar to reinforce the strategic island. In Washington the French envoy said Madagascar would remain French. [Page 3.]

Americas: Axis Nationals' Funds Confiscated

Confiscation of property and funds of Germans, Japanese and Italian nationals in Brazil was decreed by President Vargas. [Page 6.]

Peru signed a lend-lease agreement with the United States in Washington providing for an undisclosed amount of arms and armament for the South American republic.

National: U. S. to Europe Air Service Soon

Trans-Atlantic service between Europe and the United States by American Export Airlines will be begun late in April, James M. Eaton, Vice-President, announced.

A wage increase of 10 cents an hour for 135,000 men's clothing workers throughout the nation has been agreed upon tentatively by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, C. I. O. and the United States Clothing Manufacturers Association, it was learned in New York.

A two-hour strike in Detroit of 400 Department of Street Railways Maintenance employees, precipitated by the suspension of some motorcoach operators for distributing union literature on company property, ended as the men, members of the State County & Municipal Employees Union (C. I. O.) agreed to return to work.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, March 12, 1942

Boston and New England News,	2, 4, 5	The Home Forum	12
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	3	Worthy Evidence of Gratitude (With German Translation)	3
Connecticut Letter	4	Women's Club Activities	4
Daily Features Page	21	Wonders of Research	8
Editorials	22		
Entertainment Timetable	11		
Financial Pages	16-18		
For Young People	14		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Radio Timetable	4		
Review of Recordings	19		
Sports Page	15		

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Bay State Tax Rates to Show Little Change

Real estate owners gladdened at prospect in face of heavy demand of Federal Government.

While Massachusetts taxpayers are paying sharply increased Federal income taxes this year, real estate owners face the happier prospect of the average real estate tax rate in the 351 Bay State municipalities remaining at or close to the 1941 level, State officials reported today.

On the other hand, unless municipal services are sharply curtailed in 1943, the average tax rate will jump 10 per cent or at least $3.50 next year. Even this, however, is far better than the Federal income tax picture, in which individual payments are expected to double.

The Massachusetts real estate predictions were made today by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, who supervises municipal spending. His forecasts were supported generally by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Heavier in 1943

Mr. Long said that while the picture will not change much this year, taxpayers must prepare for heavier local tax burdens next year.

On the bright side, however, Mr. Waddell disclosed that the funded debt of the cities and towns dropped $262,000,000 as of Jan. 1, 1942, a reduction of approximately $12,500,000 in one year.

Even this record cut is expected to be beaten in 1942. Mr. Waddell predicted that the reduction of this year would exceed $14,000,000 or $15,000,000, unless factors change suddenly and unexpectedly.

The present municipal debt is the lowest since 1926, when it stood at $258,627,778. In 1931, the debt reached the record height of $316,650,623. Thus in slightly more than a decade the municipalities have cut their funded debt around $55,000,000.

Held Encouraging

This record is considered particularly encouraging at a time when the Federal debt is skyrocketing because of war costs. Of course, one major reason for the municipal record is that cities and towns are not being forced to finance the war production load.

Other important factors are that the Massachusetts municipal debt law requires annual debt reduction payments and that the New England tendency is to avoid debt whenever possible.

Factors through which an average tax rate increase is being avoided this year are:

1. General relief loads are expected to continue at the 1941 low level. In 1941 the general relief costs totalled slightly more than $12,000,000, which represented a $7,000,000 cut from the 1940 total.

2. The State is distributing this year $10,000,000 from the gasoline tax fund to the cities and towns. This figure is $400,000 more than the amount Mr. Long certified to the communities last year.

Boosted Figure

However, in 1941 the actual gasoline tax distribution did amount to $10,000,000 because the Legislature boosted the original figure after Mr. Long sent out his estimate. Inasmuch as the communities were allowed to use only $9,600,000 in connection with their local tax rate in 1941, they theoretically have a $400,000 residue left for use this year.

The gasoline tax distribution is made to finance regular local highway costs and thus release local funds to reduce the municipal tax rate.

3. The State tax assessed on cities and towns to balance the State budget amounts to $15,000,-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Australia Needs U. S. Troops in Force; If Continent Falls: What Comes Next? Allies Smash New Guinea Invasion

Associated Press

Australia Wants More U. S. Help Like This

Somewhere in Australia the American crew of a Flying Fortress of the United States Army board their huge bomber to carry the fight to Japanese forces now threatening Australia. Previously this particular plane fought against the Japanese in the Philippines.

United Nations may lose time as an ally—Cry grows for MacArthur as Pacific chief.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, March 12—Reports from Washington that substantial American forces are moving toward Australia are received here like something which sounds almost too good to be true, so one holds one's breath and says nothing, avoiding any possibility of disappointment over its being "too little and too late."

The papers here print the bare news dispatched from Washington without any editorial comment whatever and the public is taking the same attitude. After all, American aid was promised Java and now it is known that when Java fell fewer than a thousand Americans participated in the final act of that tragic drama. The people here now are well aware of the tremendous distances involved in bringing American reinforcements, so they are holding their cheers until the promised aid becomes a tangible reality in quantity.

Token forces are easy enough to send. What the people are interested in here is not a token force of American uniforms. They have already seen a few of those on the wounded from Manila and on the personnel of various missions.

With the situation what everyone here now knows it is there is sufficient appreciation of the problems of strategy involved to know that reinforcements to be effective must be substantial in quantity and quality and well equipped.

The Importance of Australia

What everyone wonders, including American observers, is whether Washington truly appreciates the vital importance of holding Australia. Maintaining a base for a future counteroffensive is in itself a sufficiently imperative reason for a major American committment. Should Australia fall, it frees Japan's southern flank from all possible pressure and leaving the enemy only the Indian front to distract from the full concentration of its forces for the eastward drive in the direction of Alaska and the Pacific Coast.

But a still more important reason is that if Australia and New Zealand fall into Japanese hands the enemy would possess facilities and enjoy the prospect of sufficient time to develop those facilities to a point where they could equal and possibly exceed the total American producing power.

Add the population of the East Indies, Malaya, India, and large parts of China to the population of Japan and you have the total man power which the enemy could employ. Give them the security which the liquidation of the Australian front would involve and within four years, or even less, the enemy would be gaining in the production race instead of losing.

Time May Help Enemy

It has been a comfortable assumption too long that time plays into Allied hands.

Time could work for the enemy, too.

Let Australia go and time would become an ally of the enemy. Instead of having a time advantage in naval and aircraft production on our side as now, the enemy would have everything to gain from delay while we became progressively weaker. The only sure protection against this real danger lies in holding Australia; and Australia can never be held with only token forces.

Australians like Americans. We have never been so popular here before and the account of the correspondent of The Times, of London, on the reorientation of Australia's ties, interests, and affection is literally true. But their pleasure in seeing some Americans here is insufficient to assure victory in the battle of Australia. Major reinforcements are essential.

Praise for MacArthur

If these reinforcements were accompanied by the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to command this area Australians would feel that a "victory combination" had been forged.

For the stand of General MacArthur and his men has caught the imagination of everyone in this part of the world. Any other General would be open to suspicion in the minds of the soldiers that he may also think in terms of strategic retreats which have characterized all past Allied operations. With General MacArthur in command the individual fighting man would feel that he was serving under a commander who wanted to win and therefore that his individual efforts were worth while.

Experiences in the Malay and Java campaign emphasize the extreme importance to morale if the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

U. S. Means to Control Air in Pacific Offensive; United Nations' Airmen Blast Japanese Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The United States is moving continuously to repair the fatal weakness of the United Nations in the Pacific—the weakness which Admiral Thomas C. Hart frankly admitted today caused the loss of the entire ABDA area to the Japanese—"the same old thing, enemy control of the air."

The United States is acting to make up for this weakness not only because the role of air power has been brought home with grim finality, but because the American Navy is determined to wrest the initiative from the Japanese at the earliest possible moment.

If a defensive psychology ever did dominate the High Command of the United States Fleet, it doesn't do so today.

After Admiral Hart had given correspondents at Secretary of the Navy Knox's weekly press conference the first authoritative résumé of the naval campaign in the Far East, Admiral Ernest J. King, new Chief of Naval Operations, declared that only one policy would guide his action as Supreme Commander of the Fleet and that policy would be to take the offensive.

Admiral King spoke briefly, extemporaneously but very much

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Text of Hart statement: Page 9.

Gas Situation Tightens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mounting transportation difficulties—particularly the sinking of large numbers of tankers in American waters—were driven home to the public today by simultaneous moves in Britain and the United States to cut down on nonessential consumption of vitally important gasoline reserves.

British basic rationing of gasoline, which has allowed the average motorist to use as much as 200 gallons a month, is to end July 1. Thereafter no civilians can obtain gasoline unless they can first prove what the Government deems essential need.

At the same time 17 States along the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States faced imminent ration card allotment of gasoline, as oil industry experts urged upon Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, that depleted stocks necessitated immediate cutting of consumption by one fourth. [Details: Financial Page.]

An immediate protest was voiced in New England, where it was held that such rationing, while necessary, ought not to be confined merely to the eastern section of the nation. [Page 5.]

South Africa also announced rationing of gasoline to the extent that individuals will be allowed sufficient to travel 400 miles per month.

Democracy Found Slipping In Poll-Tax States of South

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—While America is fighting to uphold democracy abroad, witnesses appearing today before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee charged that in the eight poll-tax states of the South democracy is becoming dull or apathetic because of inability to exercise the electoral franchise.

In these states, under various laws, the payment of a tax is imposed in order to vote. In effect this means, it is charged, the disenfranchisement of great numbers of poor persons, not only Negroes but whites. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida is sponsoring a move to have Congress intervene in the situation.

Silliman Evans, publisher and resident of Tennessee, one of the poll-tax states, said there are 100,000 more young men registered for armed service in the State than there are eligible to vote. The Tennessee poll tax is $2, and the tax is levied in January, Mr. Evans said, before the political campaign comes to a head in the fall election.

Voters Apathetic

He declared that in the last so-called election in Germany, there were more "no" votes against Hitler than there were votes cast against the "Crump machine" in Shelby County, Tenn., the site of Memphis. This, he charged, is because the poll tax is paid by the politicians for those who will support its candidates and opponents of the machine realize the helplessness of attempting to get out the vote. Under the poll-tax system, various witnesses charged, voters grow apathetic, much as the erstwhile voters in Germany have done, and the percentage of those who participate in the republican

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Japanese clearly have been making every effort to keep their conquests going at the same breath-taking rate by landings on New Guinea immediately after the fall of Java, there is evidence that they have been overreaching themselves, at least for the moment.

Their landings at Salamaua, Lae, and Finschhafen appear to have had insufficient air protection, with the result that they have acknowledged damage to three warships, with six other vessels sunk, beached, or damaged in landing operations at the hands of Allied airmen.

This major success of the Australian-American attack not only has won a breathing spell for the defense, but has revived Australian morale after the recent succession of defeats.

The overwhelming preponderance that Japan has been able to command in its previous attacks is disclosed by Dutch Premier Gerbrandy who reports that the Japanese fleet covering the main convoy to Java con-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Portland Defense Workers To Live in Federal Trailers

Government-owned trailers will be installed in Portland, Maine, by May 1 to meet an "acute" defense housing shortage in that city, Dr. John W. Fleming, New England representative of the National Housing Agency, announced in Boston today.

Trailers will be used as an emergency stop-gap in this and other cities where the pace of defense housing construction lags behind expanding employment and industry, he said. Installation of the trailers in Portland will be the first use of such dwelling units in New England under Government approval. Hundreds of privately-owned trailers are already in use throughout this area.

Defense housing construction, however, will pull parallel with employment expansion in New England by the end of 1942, said Dr. Fleming. This he termed as the "ideal" condition from the point of view of housing officials.

Survey of defense needs is now under way in major New England cities, he said. In Portland, the survey is almost completed, with recommendations by the NHA for construction of additional housing units expected within a few days. Construction of these units will begin in the Maine city during April, according to the Housing representative.

Investigation of Boston's defense housing conditions, begun several days ago, is not yet ready for report, Mr. Fleming said. Research workers, operating in Hartford, Conn., have completed their report, and recommendations for 6,000 dwelling units in that city have been approved.

"Intensive studies completed in Portland and Hartford indicate that conditions are very acute," Mr. Fleming said. He attributed conditions there to the rapid expansion of employment personnel and the resulting pressure for dwellings. He also termed Quincy, Mass., and North Shore areas as focal points for defense housing.

Allied Strategy in Far East: Countering the Next Blow

CALCUTTA, India, March 12 (AP)—A nine-man Chinese military mission arrived from Chungking today en route to the United States.

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent appointment of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell of the United States Army as Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is a welcome sign that a larger strategy for the United Nations is at last under way.

A Chinese offensive on a large scale, military observers believe, might well be the turning point in Japan's present victorious march. A 400-mile drive from Kunming in China down the railway line to Haiphong, on the Indo-China coast, if successful, would strike at the heart of Japan's principal intermediate base for its Malayan operations.

Whether or not China at present has sufficient American materiel on hand for such operation is a moot point. Nevertheless, to parry this threat might well necessitate curtailment of Japanese reinforcements needed for a full-dress assault on Australia or India.

Japanese success in the Netherlands East Indies must not be minimized in the minds of the American people. It is a most serious threat to the United Nations, opening as it does the gateway to the Indian Ocean, to say nothing of the threat to Australia. It is a wedge driven into the Empire link between India and Australasia.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's troops on the Asiatic mainland, with the Irrawaddy River line the sole and tenuous natural obstacle between them and the Japanese, are faced with the problem of defending the hinterland of India.

It would seem that British ground operations in this theater must be pointed to a spirited war of movement to deny the Nipponese access to the paths of conquest leading to possible bridge-

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Wellesley, Waltham, Watertown, Belmont and Arlington Blackouts Due Tonight

Worcester Pike to Be Dark During Several Blackouts

Five of Boston's next-door neighbors—Wellesley, Waltham, Watertown, Belmont, and Arlington—will black out their lights tonight in preparation for the big Greater Boston regional test coming March 31.

Simultaneously, in the middle of the State, Worcester and its suburbs will experiment with Massachusetts' first jointly-staged area blackout.

Route 9, the Worcester Turnpike, will be shut off to traffic at several points on the way from Boston to New York during the 20-minute tests.

Each of the blackouts is from 9 to 9:20 except that in Wellesley, which is planned for 10 to 10:20.

State officials will be watching the Worcester area test for indication as to the practicability of jointly extinguishing lights over a wide region. Fifty-six cities and towns embracing more than 500,000 persons in 895 square miles will go dark at the same moment.

Even more ambitious will be the Metropolitan Boston joint test which, although it will cover only 600 square miles, will involve more than 2,000,000 persons.

Last night 27 scattered cities and towns transformed the landscape into a checkerboard of black and white. Near Boston, Winchester, Woburn, and Medford joined in a test called "99 per cent perfect" by civilian defense officials.

During future blackouts, the New Haven railroad will run trains through darkened areas with curtains pulled down over windows, it was announced. Headlights and signal lights will be dimmed or hooded, the road said.

Cafes Summoned

Complaints against three Cambridge, Mass., liquor-selling cafes which, according to the police, violated blackout regulations last Thursday, were issued today in the East Cambridge District Court.

The complaints, believed to be the first such court action in Massachusetts, were brought by the Police Department and alleged that the liquor establishments "did not extinguish all lights or did not darken the premises, the result being that lights were visible from the outside."

The cafes selling liquor were named: University Lunch, Inc., 20 Pearl Street; Frank's Lunch, 2310 Massachusetts Avenue; Wonder Bar Cafe, Inc., 2030 Massachusetts Avenue.

The defendants will be summoned into court March 18.

Intensive Scrap Metal Drive Is Launched in the Bay State

Into the grinding maw of America's munitions industry will go old doorknobs, unused iron fences, World War cannon, and even old auto batteries, Massachusetts officials are warning the State today.

In a rapidly accelerating drive to salvage every possible scrap of metal, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is facing down "the unpatriotic small minority which has been hoarding" and promising they will be "dealt with properly and severely."

"When we say the time has come to sell or give to charity scrap metal," the Committee said, ". . . . we mean everything."

The statement was jointly issued by John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, and Herbert Denner, Chief of the New England Automobile Graveyard Section of the War Production Board.

Mr. Taylor mentioned the iron fences around Boston Common and the Public Garden as possible candidates for the scrap pile.

Both units have the power to requisition metal not surrendered or sold, the men pointed out.

In Pittsfield, Mass., American Legion Post No. 68 will donate four World War cannon to the scrap heap on March 21, it was announced

The largest of the guns will be loaded on ox carts and taken over the trail followed by Revolutionary War soldiers from Ticonderoga to Boston. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is expected to greet the cannon-bearers the next day when they arrive on Boston Common.

Owners of an estimated 2,000 old "junk" automobiles stored in alleys and garages in Boston were warned by the Safety Committee to sell them to dealers or face requisition.

The Committee included in its list of items desired for scrap, "heating equipment in the cellars of business offices, old automobile batteries in the garages of private citizens, unnecessary iron fences around front lawns and public parks, disused street railway rails and railroad rails which are now abandoned and will never be used again, or even the lead ballast in the hulls of private sailboats which are not going into the water this year."

Commenting on the statement, Mr. Taylor said the amount of hoarded metal in Massachusetts had not even been estimated but that it ranged "from half a ton in somebody's back yard to 50 tons in somebody's basement to several hundred tons in somebody's cow pasture."

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and Friday night, compiled from announcements of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Region 3	9-9:20	Mattapoi's't	8-9
Arlington	9-9:20	Maynard	9-9:20
Belmont	9-9:20	Stowe	9-9:20
Duxbury	9-9:30	Waltham	9-9:20
Groveland	9-9:20	Watertown	9-9:20
Lincoln	9-9:20	Wellesley	10-10:20

Friday Night

Goshen 7:30-8:30 Hatfield 9:10-9:30

Birth Control Petition Ruling Is Headed for Supreme Court

The Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council today was poised for an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court from the State Ballot Law Commission action ruling the initiative petition on birth control off the November, 1942, State ballot.

The commission ruled that Mrs. Sarah T. Curwood of Cambridge, one of the original ten signers of the petition, "was not a person entitled to sign this petition," that she was not a "qualified voter," as required by the State Constitution. Therefore, the Commission said, the entire petition was illegal.

Immediately Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Mothers' Health Council, announced he will employ two legal measures in taking the case to the Supreme Judicial Court. He will seek a writ of certiorari, through which he will bring the Commission's complete record of the birth control case before the court. Also he will seek a writ of mandamus to force Frederic W. Cook to place the issue on the ballot.

In a statement on the case, Mrs. Walter E. Campbell, President of the Mothers' Health Council, said:

"Of all the many complicated technical legal objections to the Initiative Petition raised by counsel for Cardinal O'Connell in his all-out effort to prevent a democratic solution of the medical rights question in Massachusetts, the Ballot Law Commission has sustained only one.

"But the Commission's finding does not decide the issue. The fight is not over. It is only beginning. The Supreme Court has the final say. We intend to fight to the finish to prevent the petition from being thrown off the ballot on a legal technicality, with regard to which the Supreme Court might very well decide differently.

"Fundamentally, however, the issue is broader than this technical legal question. The issue at stake here involves the rights of 50,000 voters, more than double the number required by the Constitution, who signed the petition to place this question on the ballot. It involves the right of 2,000,000 Massachusetts voters to vote on behalf of their own freedom, if they are parents, and the freedom of other parents and physicians in Massachusetts.

"Mrs. Sarah T. Curwood's eligibility as one of the ten original signers, following her change of residence, rests on legal interpretation of the language in the constitutional amendment governing such petitions by the people. We realize the unusual difficulties that faced the Ballot Law Commission in this case and appreciate their unbiased and thorough handling of the hearing. The Commission has given the measure a clean bill of health with regard to all questions of fraud or forgery originally raised against it. But we feel that constitutional interpretation is a matter for the Supreme Court and will therefore appeal the decision immediately."

Act to Prevent Shortage Of Farm Food Supplies

Acting quickly to prevent a shortage of New England agricultural food supplies by reason of a lack of gasoline for farm tractors, trucks, and machinery, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, through its Secretary, Howard S. Russell, has sent the following telegram to M. Clifford Townsend, Director of Agricultural Defense Relations, at Washington, D. C.:

"Newspapers and officials forecast gasoline rationing here on account of shipping shortage. Highly important to New England agriculture and consumers that gasoline for farm machinery be given highest priority. Two thirds of New England's 350 million dollar food production dependent on tractors and gasoline-driven farm machinery. Plowing now starting in southern New England. Preference in gas rationing also vital for trucks hauling produce to market, grain to feed cattle and poultry, garbage for hogs, fertilizers and farm supplies. Cutting supplies of gas to dealers and leaving them retail distribution is no solution. We have warned government against this probable development since July 1940. Massachusetts farmers appreciate past help from your office and ask all assistance you can give in this problem."

In explaining the telegram, Mr. Russell said that New England agriculture in the past 10 years has become almost entirely dependent on mechanical power. Tractors are found on nearly every farm, silos are filled with gasolone engines, gasoline is used for spraying fruit, pumping water, and many other purposes, to say nothing of transportation of food to market and supplies back to the farm by truck.

New England's potato crop is nearly all raised with machinery and the use of power on market garden and dairy and fruit farms has steadily increased.

"It is no solution," said Mr. Russell, "to give the dealers less gas and let the pressure come on them from all sides. A full supply of gas must be provided for food production and other necessary purposes, and unessential uses cut to the bone."

Director Townsend, to whom the telegram is addressed, has charge of presenting agriculture's needs to all departments of the government and his office has been remarkably successful in overcoming difficult situations like this before.

"The Massachusetts Farm Bureau," said Mr. Russell, "has been warning ever since July 1940 that this condition would arise as soon as submarines began operating off the East Coast."

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LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Cambridge, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Genereux; Staff Photographer

Can Spring Be Far Away?

New England's flower lovers are busily engaged these days preparing their exhibits for the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Mechanics Building, March 16 through March 21, inclusive.

Left: William Southerland, Assistant Director of the Gardner Museum, selecting Cinerarias to be used in the Museum's California Garden at the Flower Show.

Right: Mrs. Edwin F. Steffels helping with the Gardner Cinerarias in preparation for the Show.

Lower: Thomas Fullerton (left) at work on design of Thomas Murray (right) showing North Shore garden of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield.

Court to Hear Pleas in Heirs Racket Cases

Arraignment next Monday of defendants named in 25 indictments, seven of which were secret, returned following a Suffolk County Grand Jury investigation of the $500,000 missing heirs racket, was announced today by District Attorney William J. Foley.

Eight defendants, including a woman, two genealogists and four attorneys, were charged with larceny, conspiracy, or stealing probate court records. More defendants have been charged with similar offences in the secret indictments, according to Frank G. Volpe, Assisstant State Attorney-General, who has conducted the investigation in five Bay State counties.

Investigation of the racket in this and other counties has revealed that estates, unclaimed by missing heirs, have been mulcted of approximately half a million dollars in five years, according to prosecuting officials. Fraudulent claims, based on false powers of attorney and made by imposters, have allegedly been made during this time.

Bay State Tax Rates for 1942

Continued from Page 1

000 this year, compared to $16,500,000 in 1941.

4. The tax levied to finance county expenditures is this year $961,334 less than in 1941, Mr. Long reported.

5. Municipalities generally are avoiding expenditures for new construction and capital improvements.

Old Age Benefits

Were these factors to stand alone, a substantial reduction in the average local tax rate might be expected. However, Mr. Waddell pointed out that old age assistance costs are expected to increase 15 per cent this year, because of liberalization of benefits voted by the 1941 legislature. The more liberal benefits go into effect on May 1.

In addition many communities are granting salary increases to public employees, particularly large cities and towns surrounding metropolitan communities. Also considerable money is being voted for civilian defense activities throughout the state.

Turning to the 1943 tax rate picture, Mr. Waddell said the factors pointing to a 10 per cent rate increase included:

1. If the State because of gasoline, new tire and new automobile rationing is unable to distribute gasoline tax revenue to cities and towns, the average tax rate will jump $1.50. Mr. Waddell anticipates that no gasoline tax distribution will be possible in 1943.

2. A sharp drop in excise revenues received by cities and towns on automobiles is expected in 1943. The tax on each car lessens as the car depreciates. With few new cars being released and the present automobiles growing older, revenue from this source is bound to decline.

3. State income tax and corporation tax revenue are also likely to decline. This revenue is distributed to the municipalities. With heavy Federal income taxes being paid this year, the tax exemptions in State income tax returns of 1943 will be much greater. In addition the State income tax revenue from dividends is expected to drop.

4. Old age assistance costs will continue upward, it is anticipated.

"With municipal budgets now generally at the lowest possible minimum," Mr. Waddell stated, "the only way to prevent substantial tax rate increases in 1943 is to curtail services."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public debate, "Whether the Department of Physical Education in the City of Boston Needs to be Expanded and Reorganized," jointly sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters and the Women's City Club. Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, will take the affirmative, and a fellow Committee-man, Joseph C. White, will oppose him. Open free to the public at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, 8 p. m.

"The Republic of Haiti," illustrated with color movies, will be the title of a lecture by Robert C. Stanton. Open free to the public at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Collegiate play, "Out of the Frying Pan," will be presented by "Pen, Paint, and Pretzels," dramatic society of Tufts College. The play is a modern, fast-moving comedy by Francis Swann and will be staged in Jackson Gymnasium on the Tufts campus, at 8:15 p. m. The public is welcome.

Art lecture, "Design for Victory," by Harold F. Lindergreen, Art Director of the Vesper George School of Art as part of this school's thirteenth annual art week observation. A program emphasizing the important contributions being made by American artists in all-out efforts for victory. At 42-44 St. Botolph Street, Back Bay. Open free to the public at 8:30 p. m.

Vincent Club annual revue, "Tonight at Nine." To be presented at John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, on the evenings of March 12, 13, and 14. Open to the public with an admission charge, at 9 p. m.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "American Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Gigantic V and Gardens Shape For War-Routing Flower Show

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Men are making trees today in the Mechanics Building. White birches already, in the middle of March, flutter pointed leaves beside a wood lot. Nobody, except on closests scrutiny, would suspect that the huge yellow pine in the middle of the exhibition hall consists of a number of tree boles, with branches neatly nailed on the way that branches grow. The tree under construction in a Carolina scene will house a pileated woodpecker.

The preparation of settings is for the Seventy-First Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, beginning next Monday and remaining open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. through the following Saturday. It will, of course, be a "Victory" show, and its emblem a gigantic "V" formed of 20,000 crimson flowers. Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society, has directed that a special effort be made this year, to give the warring world a display of extraordinary beauty.

Reproducing Great Smokies

Landscape of the Great Smokies, showing a Carolina mountainside abloom with rhododendrons and azaleas, will be the stage feature.

Piles of sawdust, rounding off the corners of packing boxes, are assuming the outlines of mountains 6,000 feet high in the Smokies. Peat moss, green and moist, will soon add the effect of grassy ridges, and the beautiful countryside, with natural fauna and flora, will be that of the childhod of its designer, Harlan P. Kelsey, a nurseryman of East Boxford. He has contrived a view as seen from an elevation of about 1,000 feet. From the age of three until he had established himself in his business he lived in this North Carolina district. He became a nurseryman at 12, and when he was 14 he published his first catalogue. For 50 years he has been introducing plants of the Smokies to gardeners in other parts of the world. The display epitomizes his life work and marks his jubilee.

More Lilies Than Ever

More lilies than the show has ever had before, massed in one plot 1,800 feet square, are to be displayed by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Van Beuren of Newport. Their gardener, Joseph A. Winsock, putting up a rustic summer house and a sundial this morning, glowed with pride and joy at the thought of the scene about to burst in bloom. He has experimented with 78 different varieties and will show more than 50. There will be no "Easter" lilies, but practically every kind known to the outdoor garden will be there, some of them never shown in this country before.

Altogether the show will contain 173 gardens and other exhibits, and more than 1,000,000 plants, trees and bulbs. It will take about two miles of walking to visit each display. Interesting features will be the California garden of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, the New England garden of Mrs. Randolph Grew of Brookline, the Pan-American garden of William T. Walke of Salem, the English meadow shown by the Gardeners' and Florists' Club, and Sherman Eddy's Colonial spring house.

"Victory" gardens have been arranged by the Essex County Agricultural School, the Jamaica Plain High School and the North High School of Worcester, to instruct amateurs in the growing of vegetables. In connection with these, lectures will be given. Anyone who wishes to do so may bring a sample of his garden soil for a test, and advice on how to make it more fruitful.

President Thanks Boston Man For Gift of Historical Gavel

A Back Bay war veteran is the pleased possessor today of a letter from Stephen Early, Secretary to the President of United States, conveying President Roosevelt's thanks for the gift of a historical gavel.

The veteran is Leslie Eugene Dennison, Past Commander of Vigan Outpost National Society, Army of the Philippines, of which organization Gen. Arthur MacArthur was the second National Commander in 1901, and his son, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, has been a member for the past 27 years.

Mr. Dennison, who lives on Peterborough Street, said in his letter to the President presenting the historical gavel:

"This gavel typifies the history of the United States from the time they were a group of British colonies until the present. On one side of the head is wood from the Washington Elm, under which General Washington took command of the Patriot Armies, July 2, 1775, at Cambridge. The other side of the head is oak from the doorstep of the Old South Meeting House, Boston, which was used as a riding school by Burgoyne's troops during the Revolution preceding the Evacuation of Boston.

"Embedded in each face of the head is a piece of brass from the engine-room of the battleship Maine, salvaged after the ship was raised in Havana harbor and before she was sunk at sea. The handle is black walnut from the desk of the captain of the Frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides), built at Boston (1794-97). On the end of the handle is a small button worn in the coat lapel of a World War boy before he got into uniform.

"I would like to have you, sir, have this little tangible bit of United States history right to hand on your desk while as both President and Commander-in-Chief you so manfully put your hand and soul to the greatest task ever offered a single man in building this Nation, under God."

Mr. Early, in behalf of the President, replied: "Please accept the President's thanks for your letter of February twenty-sixth, with which you forwarded the historical gavel. The President deeply appreciates the generous impulse which prompted you to make this gift to him."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain ending early this afternoon, and becoming colder tonight. Increasing winds becoming fresh tonight.

Northwestern Maine: Turning colder late tonight.

Massachusetts: Colder in the east portion. Snow flurries and colder in the Berkshires. Little change in temperature in the central portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly colder tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow flurries in the north portion. Slightly colder tonight.

Vermont: Scattered light snow flurries and colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:38 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Friday, 9:01 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:16 p. m.

Beal Quits Post On Traffic Board

John W. Beal, former State Commissioner of Public Works, who last week was indicted by a Middlesex County grand jury for bribery and conspiracy, today had his resignation accepted as a member of the special legislative commission studying methods to eliminate traffic bottlenecks in Massachusetts. He had submitted his resignation earlier this month.

Immediately, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appointed William A. Bennet of Worcester as Mr. Beal's successor.

Mr. Beal was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in 1939, after the ousting of William F. Callahan because of the hurricane rehabilitation scandal.

Mr. Beal, late in 1940, said he would not accept reappointment to the public works position.

This followed disclosures concerning former Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, now serving a prison sentence in connection with the case on which last week's indictment of Mr. Beal was based.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Beal stated, "As I have told you, neither my brother nor I have ever conspired, attempted to, or bribed anyone. In view, however, of the ruthless publicity due to my having been in public office, it seems proper for me to offer you my resignation from the traffic commission to which you recently appointed me."

Manchester Board To Have Hearing

CONCORD, N. H., March 11 (AP)—The Governor and Council voted today to hear evidence a week from today on demands for the ousting of two of the three members of the Manchester Finance Commission for alleged inefficiency and neglect of duty.

The dismissals were asked by the Manchester Taxpayers' Association resulting from alleged irregularities in that city's highway department which have been brought into the open under newly-installed Republican Mayor Wilfred A. LaFlamme.

Auto Use Stamp Violators Fined In Federal Court

Maximum fines of $25 each were imposed recently on two men stopped on Massachusetts highways for failure to purchase the Federal Automobile-Use Tax Stamp.

The two men pleaded guilty when they were arrigned before Judge George C. Sweeney, of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts. These are the first cases of violations of the Internal Revenue Act applying to the Automobile-Use stamp, Edward D. Hassan, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said.

The men were Russell C. Rutherford, Georgetown, Mass., truck driver, and Frederick R. Becker, Fore River defense worker. They were stopped by agents of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles and the Federal Internal Revenue Office in a drive to round up all violators of the Internal Revenue Law.

Cherryfield Gets Path Through Ice

CHERRYFIELD, Maine, March 12 (AP)—State highway trucks showed a path through enough of Cherryfield's ice-littered Main Street yesterday to reopen United States Route 27 to through traffic.

More than a quarter of a mile of the street, however, remained blocked by cakes stranded after Monday's flash flood, and a dozen flood-damaged stores remained closed.

A steam shovel, lent by the State, was expected today to clear away the rest of the ice from the Narraguagus River. Some of the cakes weighed several tons.

House lights and most of the town's telephones had been restored yesterday, but the village of 1,100 residents still was without street lights.

Only part of Route 1, the main highway from Bangor to Calais, is on Cherryfield's Main Street. Cherryfield is about 25 miles east of Ellsworth.

German Army in Poland: Ill-Disciplined and Thieving?

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German Army is not the well-disciplined, grimly determined and supremely confident fighting machine it sometimes has been painted. At least it isn't in Occupied Poland.

A refugee who left Poland at the end of November, 1941, has brought a significant picture of the deterioration of the occupying army's morale.

Among other things, he reports, many German soldiers have little faith in the chances of ultimate victory.

Robbery and theft occur continually in Polish towns and cities.

Nazi soldiers enter homes or shops an dhelp themselves to clothing, money, or anything they want.

German deserters wander in bands over the countryside attacking and robbing travelers on the roads. Sometimes they descend on small railroad stations and rob everyone in the vicinity. Some of these deserters have been rounded up by the German military police and summary punishment has followed.

But most surprising of all, the refugee says, is the "soldiers' exchange," located in the neighborhood of the main railroad station in Warsaw. Here, my informant states, an extensive business has been carried on in stolen Army property — blankets, underwear, bed linen, boots and shoes, military coats and capes, and gasoline, automobile covers, bread, tinned food, and weapons. Virtually stable prices have been established for the various articles. A revolver brings 50 zlotys (the zloty is supposed to be worth around 5 to a dollar), a bicycle 100 zlotys, a motorcycle 500, a horse 150 to 250.

Army Trucks Sold

On one occasion, a five-ton truck was said to have been sold. After a small cash payment had been made the truck was driven boldly back to an Army base where its identifying color was painted over, after which it was delivered to the buyer and the balance of the purchase price collected.

Another common occurrence before he left Poland, the refugee reports, was for an Army truck filled with bread to drive into a side street in a city and halt. One soldier would hand out loaves to a rapidly assembled throng, a second would collect two zlotys for each loaf, while the rest of the soldiers with the truck kept a watchful eye out for the approach of police or other unfriendly persons.

Through this and similar procedures, a whole group of Warsaw restaurants was able to get supplies of meat, bakery goods, and fats—all, of course, stolen from Army stores.

Despite the arrest and execution of some of these carrying on this illegal commerce, the "soldiers' exchange" continued to exist and thrive. Latest reports from Poland say it is no less flourishing this spring than it was last autumn, and that it is an extremely important part of the picture of German occupation.

Official Graft

There are other ways in which the German soldiers deceive and cheat their own Army and government, my refugee informant declares. For example, it is not unusual for Army officers, when buying of private firms, to demand receipts for the purchase of many times the amount actually purchased. One firm was called upon to deliver 50 barrels of lubricating oil but ordered to make out a bill for 500.

In still another way of "earning" money, the Nazi soldiers smuggle food and supplies into the ghettoes and across the frontier between the Government General and the Reich. Whole transports of goods are sometimes taken across the frontiers in Army trucks by uniformed smugglers.

This evidence of bad morale and corruption has both astounded the Poles and heartened them. They are convinced that this demoralization is no local phenomenon, that it is characteristic of the Nazi regime.

At all events, the refugee declares, it is plain that it has not been the result of living conditions, for German soldiers, German officials, Gestapo agents, Nazi party members and influential German civilians have been allowed to obtain food and luxuries in Poland at virtually their own prices.

The soldier, in particular, has enjoyed the fat of the land in especially maintained German restaurants, in numerous military canteens and in well-stocked Army kitchens. In addition, all types of recreation have been provided for the occupying forces. In fact, everything possible has been done to keep German morale at a high pitch, my informant reports.

And yet there are clearly places where the German morale has broken down.

Akron Sets Pattern in Defense

First Bomb Shelter Opened With Ceremony

Comfort, Warmth, and Recreation Combined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A year ago an air-raid shelter for Akron would have been just as wild a dream as a sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Today Pearl Harbor is history and Akron has a bomb shelter as a grim reminder of how fast things can move once the tempest of war begins raging.

Two score of guests ate lunch in that bomb shelter the other noon, while a realistic rumble of bombs and a shrill squeal of air-raid warnings were simulated on the outside just to give realism to the scene. The guests included city leaders and the men who are now instrumental in getting Akron's vast defense program under way.

The new styled haven for blitz warfare, an exact reproduction of ones now in use in London, was a 60-by-90-foot steel tube buried beneath three feet of sand.

Within, the first impression was of comfort and warmth and cheer. The men and women who had come there as guests of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which erected the shelter, compared the sensation to being in a subway train.

The corrugated steel partitions of the big tube are fastened together with heavy bolts. Wooden benches ranged alongside seated 50 persons. The 30-inch steel emergency exit at one end from which occupants can crawl out if the other entrances were blocked and the stretcher on the wall, fire extinguishers, and a pick and shovel, were the only reminders that this was a shelter from warfare.

On the other hand, the checker and chess tables, the decks of cards in neat containers, the magazine racks, wash basin, drinking fountain and chemical toilet, the neat dishes and the radio gave a homey and cheerful air to the scene.

John W. Thomas, chairman of the Board of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and Harvey Firestone, Jr., President, acted as hosts at the unique party.

Britain Cracks Down on Gambling and Racing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12—Government announcement today that new restrictions could be expected on horse and dog racing and boxing is the latest measure in a campaign to cut down on what the Government describes as "wartime frivolities."

Greyhound racing, according to the announcement, is to be cut to one day a week at each track. Horse racing may be eliminated from all but a few courses. Professional boxing will be heavily cut down.

These restrictions were hinted by the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps Feb. 25 when he told the House of Commons that a "pleasure as usual attitude" no longer would be tolerated. He mentioned at that time that dog racing and boxing specifically were "out of accord" with the "solid and serious intention of this country to achieve victory."

War on Gambling

In close conjunction with the Government's war on these "frivolities," is the current war being waged against gambling.

This was intensified last month when British policy were given authority to proceed against gambling haunts, even if these are used for only a single night.

Hitherto, under the betting and gambling acts of 1845 and 1853, the police have been able to take action only if a gambling saloon has been used "habitually" for illegal purposes.

A new Defense Regulation issued by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, however constitutes a single offence as an effective infringement of the law, which it is understood will be protected by very heavy penalties.

Since the war began, organized gambling in London and the Home Counties has been carried on by racketeers. These belong chiefly to the bookmaking classes, whom the curtailment of horseracing has deprived of a big proportion of their normal peacetime incomes. They started by hiring a flat or a suite of rooms in a West End district, and using it for gambling for one night only. The next night they would move on to somewhere else. Sometimes they would pay as much as £100 for the venue of a single evening's gambling, on which their profits were ample enough to enable them easily to afford so considerable an outlay.

Gradually, the movement spread beyond the West End into the suburbs, and now it has got as far as the south-coast towns. Admission to these gambling haunts is by invitation, and the so-called "guests" are met at the railway station by fleets of cars, which carry them to their destinations. Scotland Yard has listed the names of these racketeers, the numbers of the cars employed by them, and even the names of the caterers supplying them with food. But up to now the police have been powerless to deal with the situation, because the continual nightly change of address has kept the whole enterprise technically within the law. The new Defense Regulation ends this period of immunity, for Mr. Morrison declares that "gaming parties organized for gain will be made unlawful wherever they are held."

Australia Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 12—Liquor reforms are being introduced this week by New South Wales and Victoria to meet pressure from the Federal Government that curbs be placed on the liquor trade during wartime.

The action follows broad hints by the Federal Cabinet that if reforms are not introduced voluntarily by the States the Federal Government may be forced to impose restrictions.

Reforms which have been introduced do not go nearly so far as temperance advocates wish, but the latter are hopeful they will not only become permanent but that the movement will gather momentum and continue into the post-war period.

There long has been complaints against slackness with which it is charged that the licensing legislation is policed, but these have been largely disregarded both before the war and since. Matters were suddenly brought to a head however by comments of senior Federal Ministers who, impressed by Saturday night scenes in Melbourne, have decided that the States must take steps to clean up the liquor trade, including the rigid enforcement of legal closing hours and drastic action against night clubs and illegal sales places known as "sly grog shops."

New Regulation Issued

Premier William J. McKell of New South Wales has issued a new regulation which prohibits delivery of liquor by brewers, publicans and spirit merchants to private houses or other unlicensed premises. The orders also restrict the amount of liquor which may be sold to a dealer in one day to two gallons, and the amount of bottled liquor to two and a quarter gallons.

Moreover, the regulations empower the magistrates to declare as disorderly houses premises in which liquor is unlawfully sold.

The police, who have been collecting evidence of illicit drinking both in hotels and night clubs as well as in "sly grog shops," are ready to enforce the new regulations immediately. Norman H. Connally, President of the Licensed Victuallers Association, estimates that the sale of bottled beer will be reduced at least 25 per cent.

Victoria has decreed that no liquor permits for special functions will be issued in the state and that no sales in bottles or containers will be permitted after 5:30 p. m. on week days from Monday to Friday or after 2:30 p. m. on Saturday. It will be an offense for anyone to have liquor within a quarter of a mile of any place of public entertainment.

Queensland recently passed legislation extending the hours for the sale of liquor to 10 p. m., but although the bill was given royal assent the Government decided not to make the change while the war continues. That, however, is the only concession that Queensland so far has made. The Government there holds to the view that if the Federal Government desires any alterations it should exercise its wartime powers itself. Temperance bodies are new expected to put pressure on the Federal Cabinet to force Queensland, and any other State which may take a similar stand, to go at least as far as New South Wales and Victoria on the road to reform.

Liquor Curb Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the war and the many difficulties raised thereby, the fight against the use—and abuse—of alcohol in the Gold Coast Colony goes on. Mr. Sakyi Djan on a visit to England made a plea recently at a meeting of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic Committee for its help in an endeavor to exterminate the traffic in alcoholic liquors altogether.

The Government has now stopped the people from making their own palm spirits, but imported spirit is allowed. It is understood that the Government does not encourage prohibition because of the revenue derived from importation.

Realizing the evils of drink on the natives, some of the local rulers have adopted prohibition with success.

In India owing to the continued political deadlock there has been little change in the liquor situation, but in a review for 1940 in the Central Provinces a report states:

"There is little doubt that a considerable part of the money formerly spent on drink is now being utilized to provide better food and clothing for the families of the ex-addicts. There is also a consensus of opinion that the prohibition of country liquor has helped many persons to reduce or clear their debts. The substitution of sweets and tea for liquor in ceremonies connected with marriages, deaths, and religious festivals is a welcome change to be noticed in some districts."

It should be noted that the area in these Provinces under prohibition is 22,278 square miles, with a population of 3,928,345 (nearly equal to that of the whole of Scotland). Prohibition now covers approximately one fourth of the area and population of the Central Provinces.

Blum Declares France Still Loyal to Republic

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 12 (AP)—Léon Blum in a dramatic closing peroration told the Riom court and representatives of the American Republics yesterday that he considered the French people still faithful to the Republic and declared that he personally was ready to collaborate with the Communists to fight for it.

M. Blum, Socialist leader who headed France's Popular Front Government, concluded his defense after two days of questioning in the war guilt trial with the words:

"We respected those who had faith in us. That faith is not worn out. It still exists. It will bear fruit in a future day in which we place all our hope.

"This trial, directed against the Republic, will itself hasten its coming."

U. S. Aids Watch Trial

Sitting in the diplomatic tribune were S. Pinkney Tuck, Counselor of the United States Embassy, Brazilian Minister de Melo, and the Argentine Military Attache, Col. Quiroga.

In regard to his leniency toward Communists, M. Blum said that his coalition with them was induced by a threat to Republican institutions, but that nevertheless he agreed to it only after Pierre Laval had signed a pact with Joseph Stalin, who abandoned "revolutionary defeatism" as it concerned France and after French Communists stopped advocating autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine.

"I was convinced and still am convinced," he said, "that it was impossible to defend Republican institutions in France while excluding the mass of workers and skilled workers—including those following the Communists."

Role of Communists

Then Mr. Blum said he was "not forgetting" Russia's present fight and added, "Nor am I forgetting that in the occupied zone the Communist Party furnishes a great proportion of the hostages."

Mr. Blum punctuated his defense with statements such as:

"The authentic tradition of our country is a republican democratic tradition"; "the workers have a right to strike"; and "I do not know whether the real instigators are being looked for." At one point he quoted Karl Marx.

To the charge that he acted too leniently in dealing with strikers, M. Blum replied that his principal accusers were the same men who deplored the rough handling of rightist demonstrators who rioted in February, 1934, and he exclaimed: "As if there were two kinds of blood in France—bourgeois blood which one is a scoundrel to shed, and workers' blood which one is weakling to spare!"

M. Blum said he took pride in the fact that "the divine right of bosses is gone forever" as a result of the popular front.

M. Blum defended the nationalization of the arms industry, calling war profits a scandal and accusing the private arms industry, since war responsibility was in question, of war-mongering.

In 1937, he said, a representative of the Schneider armament works offered the Soviet Ambassador to speed up work on Russian arms orders if his plants would escape nationalization.

Smuts Placates Madagascar

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, March 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts told the Assembly yesterday that "we have not the least idea of aggression against or attack on Madagascar so long as it does not become a danger to us in the Union."

His statement was in reply during a war debate to a request for information on the Union's relations with the French Island off the East African Coast and with Mozambique, the Portuguese Colony in East Africa.

He said Portugal was co-operating with South Africa and good relations existed.

Aid for Madagascar

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The Daily Mail reported today that the French Cruisers Gloire and Montcalm had left Dakar, French West Africa, with three troop transports to reinforce the French Indian Ocean Island of Madagascar.

Some unofficial sources here have hinted that the United Nations might try to occupy Madagascar for fear that the Japanese would beat them to that important point on the allied supply routes to India and the Middle East.

French Reassure U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye called on Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, yesterday and gave him renewed assurances that the French Fleet will not be surrendered to the Axis.

The Ambassador reminded newspapermen that he had already denied such rumors many times.

"Apparently denials have little effect," he said, "for the old stories keep cropping up again."

Madagascar, the strategic Island Colony off Africa's east coast, is and will remain French, he added. It has not and will not be turned over tothe Japanese or anyone else.

Later the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, called on Mr. Welles but the purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

Production Ministry Duties

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, redefining the duties of the Ministry of Production, announced today that the new ministry and the Ministry of Labor would share responsibility for allocation of labor.

This was the first official statement on the function of the Ministry of Production since Lord Beaverbrook vacated the post and Capt. Oliver Lyttelton came home from Cairo to replace him.

It expanded a statement made at the time of Lord Beaverbrook's appointment that he would have a position roughly analogous to that of Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board in the United States.

While the Ministry of Labor would be responsible generally for the supply of labor, the Ministry of Production would determine the relative importance of various demands for labor.

Mr. Churchill said the Admiralty would be responsible for the design, construction and armament of all naval vessels subject to the approval of the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet.

The Admiralty also will build and repair all merchant vessels, but will be advised by the Ministry of War Transport on types of vessels to be built.

With the exception of the Admiralty's functions, the Production Ministry will have full powers to co-ordinate and supervise production departments, the Prime Minister said, apparently meaning that the Ministries of supply and Aircraft Production would continue to function under the War Cabinet but "subject to the performance of the Minister of Production."

He declared that the Production Ministry white paper under which Lord Beaverbrook was assigned to a production co-ordination mission in the United States was "canceled." This was believed to be for reasons of health.

Prime Minister Churchill said he was "not quite sure" whether Lord Beaverbrook would undertake a Washington trip.

British Intern Viscount Kano, Japanese Banker

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Viscount Hisaakira Kano, former manager of the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been detained under an internment order, it was announced today.

In an interview Viscount Kano was quoted as saying the British Government statement regarding atrocities at Hong Kong was propaganda and that he didn't believe it.

The Viscount was a director of the Bank of International Settlements and once worked in a New York banking house.

So far the British Government has made no general internment order for Japanese nationals, but has dealt with cases on an individual basis.

Free French Gain in Africa

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Fighting a six-day sandstorm in the almost-trackless desert, a Free French force was reported yesterday to have captured the Axis outpost of Temessa and four smaller posts in a 150-mile continuation of its invasion of Libya from the south.

Temessa is 320 miles by airline south of the Gulf of Sirte, from which the British Eighth Army had to withdraw in the face of Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's latest counterattack. Italian prisoners were taken and important documents seized at Temessa.

There was an upsurge, too, in the fighting in Eastern Cirenaica between the British and the Rommel army. A Middle-East Command communiqué said enemy patrols supported by both artillery and tanks were forced to withdraw, leaving prisoners in British hands and losing some mechanized transport.

A two-sentence British army communiqué from Cairo reported today, however, only patrol activity and fighter-plane operations on the Libyan battle front.

[Rome reported renewed patrol clashes between British and Axis forces in the Libyan hump region east of El Mechili.

Twelve British planes were reported destroyed, Rome claimed.

Direct hits on important military objectives were claimed in continued air raids on Malta.]

Detroit Auto Workers Complain

DETROIT, March 12 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) announced yesterday it had complained to Donald M. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, that General Motors Corporation is using "several critical materials in very large quantities" in the manufacture of replacement parts for civilian automobiles.

Specifically, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. complained that the Corporation's Ternstedt division is engaged in turning out 260,000 radiator grilles and 50,000 stainless steel moldings as replacement parts for civilian cars. Used in these parts, the union letter to Mr. Nelson said, were copper, nickel, zinc and aluminum as well as steel.

A spokesman for General Motors said the Corporation was manufacturing replacement parts under government instructions and rationing. The car industry was directed several weeks ago to start building up a stockpile of replacement parts sufficient to meet all normal requirements for the next 18 months. This was designed to cushion unemployment during the change-over to arms production and to keep motor vehicles in operation as long as possible during the period of no new car output.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m., Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

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MUELLER'S is made of the very finest farina and semolina obtained from America's best hard wheats. No other large-selling brand contains *any* farina.
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If you have a family of 4, everything on this menu should cost you less than $1.00 and save you 89¢.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Girl Scouts Mark 30th Anniversary

Three decades ago a woman sold her pearls to keep the Girl Scouts going; now the movement in the United States is self-supporting and has a membership of about 700,000. Today Girl Scouts of America celebrate their thirtieth anniversary as an organization.

Established in 1912 by the work of one woman, Juliette Gordon Low, the Girl Scouts have already proved themselves a reservoir of workers in one world war, and last year they presented to President Roosevelt a promissory note that "On demand, the Girl Scouts promise to pay to the order of the people of the United States any required number of hours of service in the interest of national defense."

The President himself has said of them, "Young people who are learning, as you are learning, to think for themselves, to be self-reliant, resourceful, active participants in their own community, are the best assurance of the continuance of democracy that we can have."

Patterned After English Group

Juliette Low, it is said, had a sublime confidence that what she would do, she could do. Single-handed she began in January, 1912, the task of organizing the girls of America as she had seen girls organized in the Girl Guides in England. She believed so strongly that the Guide movement was a source of greater happiness for young girls that she allowed no obstable to discourage her in the effort upon which she had set her heart. She commandeered her friends and made them help her. She was not an extremely wealthy woman but she personally financed the movement during its early days, saying, "This is my venture and I'll pay for it." Upon occasion, when funds in the treasury were almingly low, she converted personal property into needed cash.

Two years after the first troop of Scouts was formed, the membership had risen to 5,000. In the beginning the group was called Girl Guides, but the name was changed almost at once. The early uniforms were a khaki middie and skirt with a voluminous silk neckerchief; the present-day green uniform was adopted in 1927.

New England is prominent in the history of Girl Scouting. In 1916 Mrs. James J. Storrow lent the land for the first training camp for Girl Scout Leaders near Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the following year established the First National Training School in Boston.

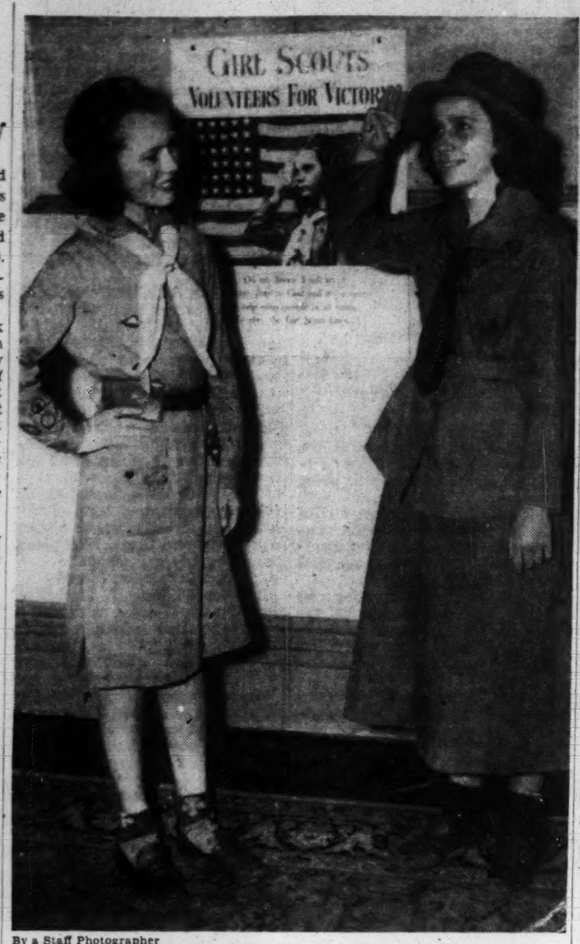
Marblehead was the place where the first troop of Brownie Scouts (girls between 7 and 10 years) was formed in 1916.

In Colleges, Universities

Mrs. Low continued to serve as President of the Girl Scouts until after the World War, when in 1920 Mrs. Arthur O. Choate succeeded her. With the demands of wartime relaxed somewhat, the Scouts went through a period of growth and expansion. The Brownie Book, a manual for leaders of Junior Girl Scouts, was published, as was Field News, a monthly bulletin for senior leaders. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial grant was formed to provide courses in Girl Scout leadership in colleges and universities, and Dr. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, a professor at Smith College, joined the organization to direct the work of training volunteer leaders. Camp Andree in Pleasantville, New York, was given to the Girl Scouts by Senator and Mrs. William A. Clark as a memorial to their daughter, Andree, whose outlook upon life had been favorably changed by Girl Scouting. Between 1922 and 1927 training courses for Scout leaders were installed in 152 institutions of higher learning in 42 States. In that same period, 9,949 young women were trained as leaders and leadership and training techniques were greatly improved.

Later the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was formed, to which Mrs. Storrow presented a chalet in Adelboden, Switzerland; the Girl Scout Mariner Program was launched; and a Braille edition of the Girl Scout Handbook was published in six volumes.

"Be Prepared" is the Girl Scout motto, and the organization announces that it needs women now to serve on committees, to act as advisers, and to lead troops, so that the next 30 years may be as fruitful as the first 30 have been.



By a Staff Photographer

Girl Scouts Observe Anniversary

Day Weathers of Troop 5, left, and Joy Albert of Troop 3, Boston Girl Scouts, model the present-day official Scout uniform and that which was in use in 1913. Today marks the 30th Anniversary of the Girl Scouts of America.

Shortage Forecast In Linen for Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Mass., March 12

Long linen tablecloths and linen dinner napkins will soon be a thing of the past, even in New England's most exclusive hostelries, if linen and cloth shortages grow more severe. And New England hotel and restaurant keepers eventually may be serving food from bare tables or using rayon tablecloths in the interests of national defense.

Miss Mildred Briggs, Massachusetts State College home economist, predicted this today in an address to New England hotel stewards and restaurant proprietors meeting for the opening session of the annual Recreation Conference at Massachusetts State College.

Providence Club to Hear N. Y. Woman News Writer

Nona Baldwin, feature and news writer of The New York Times, will be guest of honor and speaker Monday night, March 23, at Elizabeth Williams Award Dinner given annually by the Women's Advertising Club of Providence. It will be held at the Providence Biltmore Hotel at 6:30 p. m.

The program also will include the annual award to a student of Rhode Island State College for the best article on the subject "Women Writers and the War—a Consideration of the Valuable Prophetic Work Done by American Newspaper Women."

The subject for this year's competition was selected by Margaret T. Deasy, former President of the Club and one of the three judges who will decide the winner. Other judges will be Chesley W. Worthington of the Providence Journal and Prof. Herbert Hofford of the Rhode Island College. Edna Kierstead is the Club President.

Miss Baldwin, in 1939, was winner of the award given annually by the Women's Press Club of New York City to a girl of the Columbia University School of Journalism and, in 1940-41, was given the traveling fellowship at Columbia and went to South America, being given leave of absence from The New York Times, where she already had been employed.

Newton Groups Will Combine On Temperance Talk

The Newton and West Newton groups of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a joint round-table discussion on "Temperance Education," at the Newton Y. M. C. A. Monday, April 6, at 7:45 p. m.

Mrs. Jessie M. Clark, President of the West Newton group, and Mrs. Sarah S. P. Stevens, President of the Newton group, will share the duties of the chair.

Particular attention will be given to Senate Bill No. 860, designed to combat vice and saloons near army camps, and members will be urged to obtain signatures petitioning the early passing of the bill.

W. C. T. U. groups in this area have been active in sewing for the Red Cross at all their meetings, and according to records kept during the first World War 97% of the W. C. T. U. membership were also members of the Red Cross. They believe that very much the same proportion is true today.

Manuscript Club To Award Prizes

Winners of the annual prize contest of the Manuscript Club of Boston will be announced at the club's next meeting, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome.

Mrs. Dorothy Burnham Eaton, chairman of the contest, will make the announcement, bestowing prizes upon the members of the club who submitted the best writings in the fields of short-story, short-short, poetry, light verse, essay, feature article, juvenile story, and the one-act play. Each member was eligible to submit two manuscripts in each class.

Several of the judges of the contest are expected to be present and will address the club in regard to their reactions in reading the manuscripts and reasons for their selections of the prize winners. These will include Rev. Herbert Hitchen, well-known critic and reader of poetry, Lawrence Shaw Mayo, Arthur Wallace Peach, the poets Harry Elmore Hurd, David McCord, and Louise Dyer Harris, Edward E. Whiting, Harold Sandstrom of the Boston Post, Mr. Charles Gallagher of Lowell, Priscilla Hovey Wright, and Ethel Bailey of Emerson College.

Braintree Group In 'Just Folks'

The Philergians of Braintree will present a sketch of themselves as others see them, entitled "Just Folks," at its next meeting, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Frothingham Hall.

The entertainment is under the leadership of the club's president, Mrs. Morrill R. Allen, and will include music by part of the Philergian Chorus, Mrs. Roy W. Lawson, Chairman of the Music Committee, accompanying.

Donations will be accepted at the meeting, for the benefit of the Emergency Shelf of the Braintree Visiting Nurse Association.

Mrs. Arthur L. Benham, Chairman of the Meetings Committee, is in charge of the afternoon and will be assisted by Mrs. Earl R. Grant, Mrs. Richard W. Farnsworth, and Mrs. J. Ripley Beetle.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 13

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Locomotives—Blackout Ahead

Railroad train engineers must spot blackout areas ahead in time to darken all lights on the train before entering such areas. If this is not possible, engineers have been instructed to stop the train and notify all car conductors so that the train will be fully blacked out before it proceeds. Engineer James A. Branet (left) is explaining the ruling to Conductor George C. Benedict of the New Haven Railroad.

Connecticut Rated 'Fairly Well Prepared' in Defense

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12—Joseph M. Loughlin, New England regional director of civilian defense, said recently that Connecticut's defense organization "stacks up among the best in the country," but Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State administrator, will admit only that the state is "fairly well prepared."

There are 26,000 air raid wardens, but many of them are still inadequately trained. Air raid warning signals do not reach outlying sections of many towns. There is insufficient equipment everywhere to meet a genuine air raid emergency. Some important defense factories, although warned long ago, have still failed to take protective measures for themselves. In some communities local bickerings have hampered defense organization.

Public Complacent

For new equipment, the state is looking to the Federal Government, and its appropriation for civilian defense measures. Time will overcome the lack of training—but the real handicap, in Colonel Fisher's opinion, is public lethargy and complacency. Pearl Harbor spurred defense preparations tremendously, but they are slowing down again. "A real air raid scare," says Colonel Fisher, "would stiffen up the defense again materially."

Defense officials have figures to show what Pearl Harbor accomplished for them. Before Dec. 7 there were 10,000 air raid wardens in Connecticut. Now there are 26,000. At least 23,000 have completed a basic 14-hour course. Over 47,000 persons have taken a Red Cross course in first aid. About 5,700 auxiliary policemen are taking training courses now and a similar course is planned for 4,000 volunteer auxiliary firemen.

There have been practice blackouts, at least once, in most parts of the state. Forty towns will have blackout tests before April 1, and some day, soon, the entire state will have a surprise blackout test.

Surprise Drill

Five thousand employees of the Travelers Insurance Company, in a surprise drill, reached places of safety within company buildings in seven minutes.

Any town in Connecticut, apparently, if its officers or clerks are careless, might find itself in the predicament of Bridgeport, under investigation as an alleged "birth certificate" mill. The law permits registrars of vital statistics, in Connecticut, to issue birth certificates on affidavit, even when the record of the birth cannot be found. When a New York reporter, born in New Jersey, secured a certificate by swearing that he had been born in Bridgeport, he started the Governor, the Attorney General and the State Health Commissioner on an investigation of Bridgeport's vital statistics bureau. Commissioner Stanley H. Osborn told the Governor that the Bridgeport office is inadequately staffed to do its work, but he added that all registrars of vital statistics had been warned to take extra precautions in the issuance of birth certificates on affidavit.

Governor Decides

Hearing of formal charges against State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox, as a basis for his removal from office, will start March 16. Charges covering 22 different matters, under the general head of "misconduct, material neglect of duty or incompetence in the conduct of your office" have been brought by Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti. Governor Robert A. Hurley will make the decision.

For the first time Connecticut has learned what its judges of probate are paid for their services. A schedule of court receipts and court expenditures has been filed, and by the simple process of deducting the expenditures from the receipts, the total fees pocketed by the judges of probate received more than $20,000 for their services last year, nearly twice as much as the state pays its Superior Court judges.

Alien Student Group to Meet At Simmons

"The Atlantic Charter—Basis for What?" will be the subject of discussion by more than 800 foreign students from Greater Boston colleges in a conference at Simmons College, Saturday, March 14. The conference will open with an address by Edward Ingraham, Chairman of the Advisory Council for Foreign Students in Greater Boston, which is sponsoring the conference.

The students will hold four round-table discussions in the afternoon to consider possible peace terms for their countreis after the war.

A discussion of "The Atlantic Charter and Post War Europe" will be led by R. H. Markham, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and Percival Knauth, correspondent for the New York Times.

Following this, "The Atlantic Charter and the Far East" will be discussed under the direction of Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer, instructor in Far Eastern Languages, Harvard University, and Raymond Dennett, Graduate Secretary, Phillips Brooks House.

Dr. Edith F. Helman, Assistant Professor of Spanish at Simmons College, will lead a discussion on "The Atlantic Charter and Pan America."

A discussion of "The Atlantic Charter and Empire and Dependencies" will be opened by Prof. Theodore Smith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After a tea dance and a buffet supper the reports from these round-table groups will be presented. The conference will then be closed by a panel discussion at which Mr. Markham, Dr. Reischauer, Mr. Knauth, Dr. Helman, Prof. Theodore Smith, and Raymond Dennett will speak.

The colleges represented will be Boston University, Harvard University, Simmons College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University, Radcliffe College, Tufts College, Wellesley College, and Suffolk University.

No Circus in Bridgeport? Streets Cut Up Old Lot

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 12 (AP)—This home city of the late P. T. Barnum learned to its chagrin today that it might not be able to accommodate the big circus this spring.

A meeting of the City Board of Park Commissioners disclosed that streets were being cut through the old circus lot and that the site would be unsuitable for the "big top."

Bridgeport, which counts among its circus reminders thoroughfares named Barnum Avenue and Tom Thumb Street, served as winter headquarters for the big circus years ago.

Service Men Dine and Dance At Carver House 'Open House'

Service men have fun—free meals and lots of fun.

The place is the Carver House Restaurant on Carver Street, Boston, where at least 12 of Uncle Sam's nephews in uniform are invited to have dinner "on the house" once a week.

Nor is it any "eat and run" proposition. No, sir. The boys are invited to stick around a while and have fun— dancing, entertainment, and good clean fun.

Nothing is staged. It's all impromptu. Show people drop around, sing a song perhaps, or teach the boys a new step. Radio entertainers say, "Count us in, too."

How It All Started

The time is Monday nights, and the two plotters responsible for all the "shouting" are Mrs. Anita Woodward, chairman of the recreation committee of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and Charles Babel, Manager of the restaurant.

There was trace of a yawn in Mr. Babel's voice Tuesday morning. The boys had stuck around until after midnight Monday night. Some of the performers in "Louisiana Purchase" had dropped around after the show. There had been English folk dancing, an old-fashioned quadrille. All the new dances, too.

Good Pattern to Follow

Mr. Babel rounds up enough girls of his acquaintance to dance with the boys. Sailors, he says, seem to like dancing better than soldiers. But they're all enthusiastic over the hospitality of the Carver House.

His is the first restaurant, and the only one so far, Mr. Babel says, to keep "open house" for the boys in this way, but it is his hope and that of Mrs. Woodward that many others will follow suit.

Mr. Babel opened his doors to service men for the first time on Monday, March 2. He hopes to be able to accommodate more than 12 boys a night as the plan gets under way.

N. E. Bradford Club 'Special' Next Wednesday

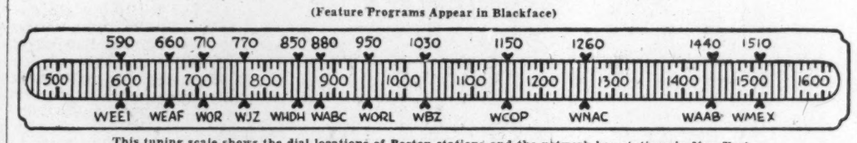
The New England Bradford Club announces a special meeting at the home of Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson, 291 Marlborough Street, Boston, next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Club, whose members include graduates of Bradford Junior College living in New England, has as its President this year Mrs. Hubert Boyle of Middleton, Massachusetts, and she and her board are in charge of serving refreshments at Wednesday's meeting.

Esther Forbes, author of "Paradise" and "The General's Lady," will review her latest book, "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," as the feature of the evening.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 Mark Hawley, News.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Cross program	Sports and music.....
3:45 Jobs for Victory ...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Red Cross program	Sports and music.....
4:00 Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety ...	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety ...	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ...	Club Matinee: variety ...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	News; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	"Capt. Midnight": drama.	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert .	Dance orchestra .....
6:15 Sports Talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports results.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": sketch.....	News of the World	"Here's Morgan": Sports	PM Reporter; News .....
7:30 "Maudie's Diary": ..	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Andre Kostelanetz's Or..
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	Treasury Star Parade ....
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smile":	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Tito Guizar, songs.....
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Garry Moore, m. c.	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time .....
8:30 "Archie" comedy: ..	Musical Comedy Show:	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Babcte, songs .....
8:45 solos; or.; News	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Herby Wood's Orchestra.	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "Are the American People Preparing Themselves for Total War"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news.... News Service ..... Sammy Kaye's Orchestra "Miss Meade's Children"	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records... Classical Album ..... Classical Album .....
9:15 "Big Town"				
9:30 "Big Town"				
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch..	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News .....
10:15 "First Line": de-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Robert P. Patterson	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 tense program	Military Analysis; News.	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra.
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': talk.	songs; orchestra; guests	Herby Wood's Orchestra..	Dance orchestra .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch .....
11:15 Webley Edwards ...	"Music You Want"	Local news; songs	Rep. Walter Ploeser	Dramatic sketch .....
11:30 Weather; Master ..	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Works of Music	"Music You Want"		Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; News.....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	Musical Clock	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News...	News comment	Musical Clock	.....
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	.....
8:00 News of the World .	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music ..	Five Star News .....
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News.	"Morning Watch": talk..	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News ..	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Texas Drifter" .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 School of the Air ..	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 School of the Air ..	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup" ..
9:45 Dramatization	"Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup" ..
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News ..
10:15 "Myrt and Marge" ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate": drama ...	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 "Food Fair"	String Time"	"The Road of Life" ...	U. S. Army Highlights ..	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Victory at Home	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	"Story of Mary Marlin"..	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15 "Man I Married" ...	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons" ..	"Two Men and a Girl ...	"The Bartons": sketch...	Press Con.; M'dy Strgs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Songs ..	"David Harum": sketch..	Choir Loft	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news ..	Rhythm Revue; Sports..
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricult're News	"The Town Crier" .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News" .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Vic & Sade": sk...	Rakow's Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	"Front Page Farrell"	Leoni Vanni, soprano ..
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Gypsy Caravan	Sterling Young's Orch. ..
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour.	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"The Mystery Man" ...	Colonial Network Orch..	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour.	"Valiant Lady": drama..	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk..	'Orphans of Divorce'...	"Against the Storm" ...	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music .....
3:15 Mark Hawley, News ..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music .....
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife" ...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music .....
3:45 Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music .....
4:00 United We Stand....	Arthur Tracey, songs ..	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra..	Sports and Music .....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music .....
4:30 Musical Camera ...	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	'Young Widder Brown'..	Boake Carter, News	'Melody Mirror' .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dudon, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries' ..	Studio program	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	'Lum 'n' Abner'.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier"; talk.
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous" ...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous" ...	Memory Lane	Sports results.....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Singing Legionnaires ...
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	Garden Talk	News of the World	"Here's Morgan": News..	The Lyric Theater .....
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?": ..	Grand Central Station ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger":	Latin Favorites .....
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch....	Grand Central Station ..	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade ....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News" ...	"The Esquires" .....
8:15 Glen Ford, drama;	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra ...	Press Photographers Ex.	Singing Legionnaires ...
8:30 guests; orches-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please!"	America Preferred; Na-	The Lyric Theater .....
8:45 tra, E. Murrow...	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	than Milstein, violin ..	The Lyric Theater .....
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service ..	"Classical Album" .....
9:30 First Nighter: B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"Classical Album" .....
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety..	Captain Flag gand Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News .....
10:15 Studio Speakers	John Curtin, Australia ..	geant Quirt; drama...	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War" ..	Treasury Star Parade ...	"The Night of March	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense ...	13": orch.; vocalists ..	Network Sports	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Wally Johnson's Orch. ..	Charlie Barnet's Orch ..
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music	Carl Hoff's Orchestra ...	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want.....	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety;	Day's End: music.....
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want.....	dramatization	orchestra; vocalists ...	Music; News .....

Through changing times, patriotic grocers continue to offer you the best possible values in foods. Many of these conscientious food merchants advertise their economical "specials" in The Christian Science Monitor. Watch these ads and let them help you save.

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, March 13

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc. Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish.)
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children": GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Danzant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:15 p. m.—Harvard University - Radcliffe College Glee Clubs; G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Robert P. Patterson.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:45 p. m.—Herby Woods' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:30 p. m.—Songs for Marching Men"; Orchestra; Chorus.

N. E. Oil Men in Drive Against Any Discrimination in Allocation of Gasoline

Fuel Administrators of Area Seek Conference of Governors

An appeal to the Petroleum Coordinators Office to make gasoline rationing a national proposition, not merely a restriction on the East Coast, was issued today by June C. Richdale, newly appointed Petroleum Rationing Administrator for the East Coast.

Mr. Richdale was named chairman at a meeting of oil men and representatives of Public Safety Committees from the New England States.

The group of New England State Fuel Administrators said they would call upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this afternoon and ask him to hold a conference of the six New England governors to discuss broadening of gasoline rationing.

"The whole country should help carry the burden of gasoline rationing," Mr. Richdale said following the morning conference. "New England should not be expected to accept the whole sacrifice."

He pointed out that the Central States, which have always used tank cars for fuel transportation, would be able to lend New England a share of these cars if they accepted a scheme of rationing like that now in prospect for the East Coast.

Attending the morning meeting of New wEngland fuel administrators at the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety were: Robert J. McKechnie, F. L. Higginson, H. Bowditch and Mr. Richdale of the Massachusetts Safety Committee; Fletcher Burton, State Fuel Administrator for Rhode Island; George Brown, New Hampshire Administrator; Louis J. Dockendorff, Connecticut Administrator, and Col. Frank Southard, Maine Administrator. Vermont was not represented at the conference.

Earlier, independent oil companies sent a telegram to Washington demanding that this northeastern sector of the country, which normally uses 22½ per cent of all the gasoline consumed by the nation's 40,000,000 motorists, be not discriminated against in the allocation of gasoline supplies under any rationing program.

The companies anticipate rationing momentarily. first in the form of a 40 per cent reduction in the supplies of local filling stations and later under a system of rationing cards for individual motorists. The card system, they said, could not be put into operation before late June and possibly July.

There was considerable concern expressed by oil officials here that high-pressure groups in the Middlewest would not be compelled to share equally with New England in the distribution of available supplies. Nearness to sources of supply, they stated, was no argument against the reallocation of tank cars in the direction of New England on an equitable basis that would keep motorists on the road here.

New England was revealed to be running 300,000 barrels a day behind its customary deliveries of 1,300,000 barrels. And if the government transfers tankers to Pacific Coast routes to Australia, as rumored, the lagging supplies here are expected to attain 600,000 barrels a day.

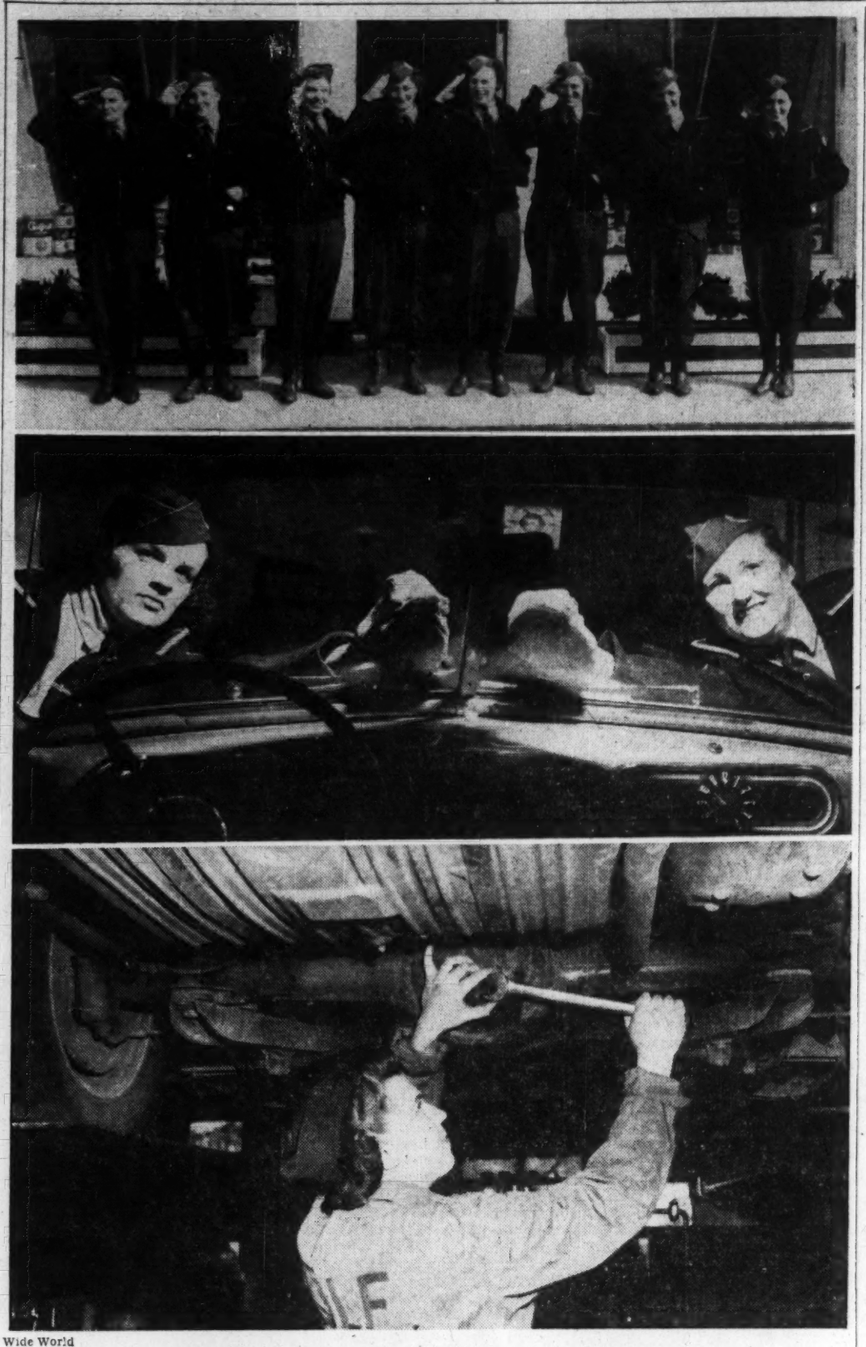
The rationing of supplies on a 40 per cent reduction basis was compared with last summer's dilemma, when only a 15 per cent reduction was in vogue.

Theoretically, the reduction in supplies to dealers will eliminate the 40 to 45 per cent of gas consumption attributed to pleasure drivers in New England. Actually, the oil companies anticipate a repetition on a larger scale of last summer's complications when motorists were kept in a constant state of uncertainty and the first driver to the gas pump got the gasoline.

Since gasoline shortages are a transportation problem, the dealers insisted that New England should obtain a fair share of the tank cars rolling around the country, even to the point of taking cars off the Middlewestern routes which are more in the short haul field.

At the present rate of consumption in New England, the companies said that by March 15 they would have only a five-day supply of gasoline in their tanks, implying that rationing of supplies was definitely a matter of only a few days at the most. The immediate system of curtailing dealer supplies is not considered fair in any sense of the word, but something has got to be done, and done quickly, they stated.

Rationing by card is felt to be the only fair way to assure every motorist of his rightful share to transportation. But this cannot be provided, the oil men stated, until the boards have completed the mechanical setup for the rationing of sugar. Gasoline will come next.



Wide World

Women Replace Men in Boston Gas Stations

Upper: These women have just completed a six-weeks training course in selling, greasing, oiling and general work around a gasoline station. A national oil company started the training school at Brookline, when the draft and the boom in defense industries took eligible men workers to other fields.

Center: Windshield polishing comes easy to the women. Dorothy Crocker of Manchester, left, and Mary Peck of Boston, right, demonstrate how it's done at the school.

Lower: So this is what goes on down there! Winifred Martin of Somerville finds it's no mystery at all as she grabs a wrench and prepares to check the grease level. Her course at the school includes tire-changing, oil changing and all the other sleight-of-hand that awes the customer.

Parkman Calls for Transportation Action

Drastic steps are necessary to prevent a breakdown in transportation for the general public and to insure transportation for defense workers, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, warned today.

After examining results of a preliminary survey of transportation facilities available to war workers, Mr. Parkman declared:

"Passenger automobiles of war workers must be used to utmost capacity; the general public must anticipate inconvenience and difficulty in obtaining transportation and must make economical use of existing transportation facilities; every effort must be made to obtain new and additional cars for railroads and new buses for transportation companies.

"If these means do not solve the problem, then immediate attention must be given to housing developments near the war plants."

The Parkman statement followed his conference with Melvin L. Morse, Supervisor of Industrial Surveys for the State Rationing Board, who made an analysis of transportation facilities available to more than 5,100 workers in 100 industrial plants.

"Of this number, approximately 71 per cent used cars to carry them to work," the Administrator said. "A total of 2,121 cars were used and they carried an average of 2.4 passengers. The survey showed that the condition of the tires on these cars was good in 30 per cent of the cases, fair in 57 per cent, and poor in 13 per cent.

"Maps are being drafted for every locality in the State for the assistance of local rationing boards in determining whether existing transportation facilities are adequate. These maps will be based on known railroad facilities, including stations not now open or not being used. Even in thickly settled areas, we have foud many sections where automobile transportation is a necessity.

"Existing public transportation facilities are reaching the point of strain as is indicated by the announcement that the Boston Elevated is down to its last reserve bus and is seeking equipment. All things indicate that drastic steps must be taken to prevent a breakdown of transportation for the general public, and to insure transportation for workers in vital war industries."

Six More Crewmen Rescued From Torpedoed Vessel Cayru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 12—Six crewmen from the torpedoed Brazilian vessel Cayru were landed here today by the Navy after they had spent three days in an open lifeboat off Long Island.

The only survivors of 21 men who set out in the ship's number 4 lifeboat after the Cayru was sunk off Ambrose Light last Sunday evening, the men were rescued after a naval searching vessel sighted them last night.

They said 14 other members of the crew had perished in the boat during their three days in the open sea. The body of a passenger, who passed on shortly after the rescue, was brought here, too.

The rescued men were all taken immediately to a hospital. They were able to talk only briefly under questioning by naval officers.

They said that none saw the first torpedo fired at the Cayru, which failed to explode. Warned by others, they said that all had taken to lifeboats before a submarine sent a second torpedo crashing into the side of the combination passenger - and - freight vessel, which then sank in 30 minutes.

Rescue of the six men in this boat accounted for two of the four lifeboats launched prior to the sinking of the Cayru. A Norwegian freighter picked up a previous boatload of 26 survivors—four passengers, the rest crewmen—who were brought to New York on Tuesday.

Still unaccounted for in the two missing boats, the Navy said, were 38 men and women, including five passengers.

The survivors brought here today were: Miral DeSousa Oliveira, second mate; Dionizio Diniz Monoteiro, seaman; Joao Evangilista DeAraujo, fireman; Raymundo Monato DasNeves, third engineer; Manual Viera DosSantos, cook; Valdomiro Ferreira DosSantos, seaman. The passenger was unidentified.

Edwards Due for Extra Test Before Cape's Sunday Blackout

War Activities in New England

Edwards Blackout Test—As a forerunner to the general blackout of Cape Cod next Sunday, in which Camp Edwards will take part, the huge military reservation will be subjected to a surprise air-raid alarm and blackout before that date, Lieut. Col. Paul A. Murray, Camp Commander, announces.

The surprise "raid" alarm will serve as an initial test for the camp personnel which has been thoroughly instructed as to its duties, Colonel Murray said. All soldiers have been assigned posts, and are well versed in methods of combatting incendiaries and giving first aid.

On Sunday night, when the entire Cape from the canal to Provincetown will be blacked out, and during the test at Camp Edwards, all rolling equipment and personnel will be cleared from the inner and outer roads to permit free movement of fire apparatus, utility equipment, military police vehicles, and ambulances. Non-military vehicles will be ordered to leave the post by the nearest exit.

A plan has been devised for defense against aerial attack, and troops concerned with this defense plan will go to their posts and prepare to keep the "enemy" at a great height. A fire protection plan, based on a priorities list for fighting fires should the camp be hit in several places, will also be tested during the blackout.

For purposes of blackout and air raid defense, the camp has been divided into six sectors with the field force commander in each area in charge.

Draft Numbers Soon Ready—Serial numbers for the next national draft lottery, to be held in Washington March 17, will be ready soon for the 273,164 Massachusetts men in the 20-44-age group who registered Feb. 15 and 16, the State Selective Service headquarters has announced.

Most of the State's 173 local draft boards have been besieged by men seeking their serial numbers which will determine the order in which they will be considered for military service. The numbers, according to Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts, will be ready well in advance of next Tuesday. Most boards have already completed the task of assigning numbers, he said.

The maximum number of registrants in any one draft board in the Bay State is 2,703. Approximately 6,000 numbers, however, will be drawn from the fish bowl in Washington to provide for boards in other States having more than that number.

About Class 3-A—If you are in Class 3-A under the Selective Service Act—deferred by reason of dependency only—you may volunteer through your local draft board as an officer candidate. This announcement was made by Lieutenant Colonel Smith of the Massachusetts Selective Service Board.

Such volunteers, Colonel Smith said, must be United States Citizens and be eligible, aside from dependency, for classification in Class 1-A. An application to volunteer and a waiver of dependency must be signed by all dependents over 18 years of age, as well as by the registrant, and any volunteer under 21 years of age must obtain written consent of parents or guardians.

Volunteers found by the Army to be initially qualified will be inducted among the quotas sent by their local boards and given four months' training in the ranks to determine their potentialities as second lieutenants A second lieutenant receives $1,500 a year.

At the end of the training period those not recommended for an Officer Candidate School may request transfer to the Enlisted Reserve, which means that they will return to civilian life and not be subject to call for active service until registrants having similar dependency claims are being called. Those who fail to complete the Officer Candidate course, or who are not recommended for commission, likewise may request transfer to the Enlisted Reserve, or elect to be reassigned as an enlisted man on active duty.

The Marines Landed—A recruiting campaign conducted yesterday on the picturesque campus of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, gained 15 enlistments for Uncle Sam's Marines. Three varsity sports captains were included, Charles T. Ireland, Jr., of Falmouth, Foreside, State intercollegiate tennis champion; Coburn Marston of Skowhegan, captain of swimming; and Edward L. Coombs of Boothbay Harbor, baseball captain. The recruits will go into active service upon receiving their degrees and after basic training will enter officers training schools.

Harvard Scholarships Aid—Harvard University has announced the establishment of 100 new scholarships ranging from $200 to $600 to be made available to members of the incoming freshman class. They will be awarded to members wishing to train under the new Navy V-1 program or the Army or Navy R. O. T. C.'s and who qualify for that training. They will be awarded, beginning with men who enter in June, and will cover the 12 months of the new three-term year.

'Column' Americans?

HAVANA, March 11 (AP)—Secret police announce the detention of three United States citizens on suspicion of pro-Axis propaganda activity. The cases are to be presented later in Urgency Court. No trial date has been set.

Old and New Club To Hear WPB Chief

Dr. William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard, and recently appointed head of the War Production Board's stockpiling and shipping imports branch, will discuss "The Road to Victory," before the Old and New Club of Malden next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Center Methodist Church.

During the half-hour just preceding Dr. Elliott's talk, the Silberberg String Quartette will entertain.

Members of the hospitality committee will usher.

Taxicab Drivers Charged With Waste

With the prospect that strict rationing of gasoline looms in the near future, the common practice among many taxicab operators of allowing their engines to idle as the cabs await call at stands throughout the City, thus burning up valuable fuel, has become daily more noticeable.

Added to this is the story of the Woburn, Mass., taxicab operator, unable to smoke during that city's 20-minute blackout last night, who drove his cab two miles—also burning up additional fuel and adding to the wear on his tires so that he might indulge in a smoke outside the city limits in Burlington.

Automobile Repair Shops Vast Prospect for Arms Work

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A vast, untapped reservoir of machinery, skilled mechanics and more than 12,000,000 square feet of floor space for manufacturing purposes which could be used to make new parts for tanks, guns, planes, boats and other military equipment is lying idle in automobile dealer shops everywhere in New England.

The vast extent of these idle properties, valued at upwards of $100,000,000, and equal to a hypothetical arms factory approximately 4 miles square hiring a possible 30,000 workers was described today in a comprehensive survey of dealer establishments submitted to the War Production Board by Joseph W. Frazer, President of the Willys Overland Motors.

Of the 40,000 questionnaires sent out to distributors in all parts of the country, 10 per cent have already replied. These dealers in New England reported nearly 1,000 lathes, 120 milling machines, 40 shapers, 1,000 drilling machines, 2,100 units of welding, 6,800 vises, thousands of pulleys, belts, buffing machines, electric drills, screw machinery and air compressors idly awaiting Uncle Sam to come and make use of them.

Some idea of the vast reservoir of supplies available in the entire retail end of the motor industry can be obtained by multiplying the quoted figures by 10, Mr. Frazer declared. Returns from the 10 per cent reporting varied in the size of available plants from the largest, most up-to-date metropolitan establishment aggregating 222,500 square feet of floor space and 25 mechanics down to the cross-roads garage with the owner and one helper.

The survey which was national in scope was broken down into local figures by Mr. Frazer and forwarded to the governors of four States of New England—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont.

New York reported the largest supply of facilities for any single State with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, New Jersey and Minnesota following in the order named.

Mr. Frazer stated that much of the idle equipment could be used to manufacture many types of armament parts other than those requiring the highest type of precision work. Laths, for instance, could be expected to turn out from $4 to $10 worth of work an hour on such jobs as thread cutting and shaft turnings. Milling machines could be used for gear cutting and grinders for smoothing down airplane, tank and marine parts.

Said the motor authority: "Although reports from the machine tool industry indicate that increased production is rapidly overcoming acute shortages apparent six months ago, events since Pearl Harbor emphasize the urgent need for utilizing every machine available in America's small manufacturing plants to offset the production peak which the Axis nations are expected to reach this Spring."

Mud Vacations? Maine Has Them, Educationist Finds

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 12 (AP)—Ever hear of "mud vacations" for school pupils? Well, Maine has 'em.

It's a seasonal vacation of about two weeks which brought a chuckle from State Education Commissioner Harry V. Gilson as he commented on his "new discovery."

Mr. Gilson, Commissioner only a few months, admitted he isn't acquainted yet with all phases of rural education.

"It's an actual fact," he said, "that we have mud vacations in the rural sections in the spring whenever it's mud time and the country roads are practically impassable."

State Guard Acts To Prevent Tieup

Men working on vital production projects have virtually been eliminated from the Massachusetts State Guard to prevent tying up of war work if and when the State Guard is mobilized.

This was announced today by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson following tabulation of questionnaires sent to each officer and enlisted man in the Guard to determine which officers and men could serve the Nation better by continuing working on war production when the Guard is mobilized.

General Erickson pointed out that in one instance a company commander was informed that 13 men were idle at the Arsenal because one man was on Guard duty.

When the situation was explained to various men, working on war production, they agreed that they should be honorably discharged from the State Guard.

Hannon Heads Legislator Group

Election of Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., former Boston Democratic Representative, as President of the Massachusetts Legislators' Association, made up of past and present members of the Massachusetts Legislature, was announced today.

Among other officers elected are, Representative Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus, First Vice-President; Raymond O'Connell, former Democratic Representative from Springfield, and now counsel for the State Department of Labor and Industries, Second Vice-President; George B. Hassetts, former Republican Representative from Medford, Secretary, and Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, Treasurer.

The organization will hold a dinner at the Hotel Manger on April 19

Tobin Is Urged To Bar Curran Mar. 15 Speech

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was urged today by the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Pastor of the Community Church of Boston, to use his influence to prevent the appearance of the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran at the pre-Evacuation Day rally in South Boston Sunday night.

In a letter to the Mayor, he said:

"The following resolution was passed by the Social Justice and Civil Liberties Council of the Community Church of Boston at a meeting held last evening, March 11, 1942 at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

"'Inasmuch as Father Edward Lodge Curran is so closely associated with the Christian Front as is manifested by the following facts: (a) spoke with John F. Cassidy, Christian Front leader, New York, on the same platform; (b) spoke from the same platform as Father Coughlin; (c) spoke from the same platform with Bernard T. D'Arcy, a business agent of Social Justice magazine, in connection with the fund raising meeting for the Christian Front;

Other Reasons

"'And inasmuch as the Christian Front is a known vehicle for the distribution of Nazi, Fascist and anti-Semitic literature, as was charged and acted upon by the Police Department of the City of Boston:

"'Be It Therefore Resolved: that Father Edward Lodge Curran is not a suitable person to deliver a patriotic address at a meeting paid for and sponsored by the City of Boston; and

"'Be it Further Resolved, that the duly authorized agents of the City of Boston be urged to cancel the engagement of Father Edward Lodge Curran to speak at the Evacuation Day exercises on March 15, 1942, and obtain a substitute speaker.'

Appeals to Tobin

"It is my personal hope that you, Mayor Tobin, will exercise your good influence and office in preventing this associate of anti-Semitism and race hatred from dishonoring not only the City of Boston, but also the Christian Church which is dedicated to that lover of all mankind, Jesus of Nazareth."

Despite protests of many others, officials of the South Boston Citizen's Association, which conducts the three-day celebration of Evacuation Day with $5,000 of City funds, have insisted that Dr. Curran will remain as principal orator.

Nearly 10,000 Workers Voting At Todd-Bath Plant in Maine

Close to 10,000 workers are voting today in one of the largest shipyard elections of New England at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Maine.

An unusual angle of the balloting is that it covers every possible labor choice. The shipyard worker can vote for the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a local independent union, an American Federation of Labor group of allied unions, or for no labor organization at all.

Usually in National Labor Relations Board elections, the contest concerns one or two rival unions, but rarely three.

Voting began at 7 this morning at four polling places, and concludes at 1 a. m. tomorrow morning. The Boston office of the NLRB sent four men to handle the election, and Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director, left this afternoon for the finish and the count.

The same four choices will be given later this month to employees of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, in another NLRB election. The Board ordered this election last week, and the date will shortly be set.

A conference with the Government will be asked by the East Coast Alliance of Shipyard Unions, representing the independents, it was reported today by Harold A. Thomas, business agent for the Independent Union of Fore River Workers.

This conference will be sought by the independent unions of the Atlantic Coast, which claim to represent 130,000 workers, when the shipbuilding stabilization conference now in session at Washington is ended.

Mr. Thomas said that request for a wage advance based on increase in the cost of living would be asked by the general organization of the independents.

He added that the procedure previously had been for the C. I. O. unions on the Atlantic coast to meet first with the Government, and for the independents to follow, and that he expected the same course to be adopted this year.

Negotiations for an agreement between the independent union at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., and the company are proceeding.

Strike After Strike

By the Associated Press

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—A few hours after a strike against the New England Transportation Company had been settled, a new strike was begun this morning.

Freight service here, in Massachusetts, and in Connecticut was affected, and passenger service was threatened.

Yesterday's strike was settled by discharging a worker objected to by the New England Truck Drivers and Helpers Union, an independent union.

Hartford Police Get Men in Theft

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12 (AP)—Deputy Police Chief Thomas Hickey said that two Hartford youths were arrested in connection with the $15,000 pay roll robbery at the warehouse of the G. Fox & Company department store.

Two other young men were being sought, he said.

The officer identified the two arrested youths as James Jones and Lawrence Rondinone. Both were charged with robbery with violence, he said.

The arrests came 14 hours after three men snatched the pay roll at gun point and sped away in an automobile.

Both youths, Mr. Hickey said, confessed to their alleged parts in the holdup and police recovered $7,518 from Jones. Rondinone told detectives where he had hidden $4,000, his share in the loot, the Deputy said.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Rondinone were arraigned in Police Court today and their cases were continued to March 26 under bond of $25,000 each.

House Group Urges Survey of Casco Bay

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee requested Army Engineers today to make surveys in Casco Bay, Portland Harbor, Maine, to determine whether removal of Soldier Ledge in Hussey Sound and certain additional shoal areas in the bay was now advisable.

The survey would be in addition to studies previously authorized for the same location.

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Brazil Grabs Part of Funds And Property of Axis Citizens

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, March 12 (AP)—Brazil today confiscated up to 30 per cent of the funds of Axis subjects in this country in a decree which branded Germany, Italy and Japan as aggressors and strengthened belief that a declaration of war might follow.

Close upon the Government announcement of these anti-Axis measures, an outburst occurred at the German store, Casa Lohner, on Rio de Janeiro's Avenida Rio Branca where an angry crowd of several hundred, some shouting "Kill them!", broke the show window of the blacklisted firm.

The decree by President Vargas said the confiscations were based on "acts of war practiced against the American continent," and singled out Germany as particularly responsible.

Since Germany, Italy and Japan are allies, they are "united in aggression," the decree stated.

Civil Populations

It blamed Germany for failure to pay admitted obligations for damage to a Brazilian ship in the Mediterranean some time ago and for attacks on peaceable unarmed Brazilian merchantmen—at least four of which have been sunk recently off the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

In explanation of holding Axis nationals accountable, President Vargas concluded:

"In conditions of modern war civil poppulations find themselves strictly linked to the fate of armed forces, and their activity is, more than in any other epoch of history, a determining element in the result of war operations."

Brazil broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan on Jan. 28.

Informed legal sources said that a phrase in the decree calling for seizure of property held by "juridical persons" practicing acts of aggression referred to the Axis Governments themselves and meant that Brazil would take over the embassies and consulates of those nations.

The Vargas decree said "the property and rights of German, Japanese and Italian persons or legal subjects must answer for harm which has resulted or may result from acts of aggression by Germany, Japan and Italy."

Percentage Basis

Axis subjects with bank deposits or credits of more than two contos ($100) will be obliged to pay 10 per cent on amounts up to $1,000; 20 per cent on anything between $1,000 and $5,000, and 30 per cent on sums of more than $5,000.

These amounts will be held in the official Banco do Brazil as a guarantee indemnity for acts of aggression in case the Axis Governments fail to pay.

Axis subjects and firms were prohibited from transferring property to others except in line of normal business transactions. Even on those transactions they will be required to pay profit taxes on the same basis as on their bank deposits.

Observers reasoned that President Vargas would avoid actual war as long as possible although taking reprisals for attacks upon shipping. There is doubt whether the United States would be helped by a declaration of war by Brazil, which has a long vulnerable coast line jutting toward Dakar.

Sailings Suspended

Sailings of Brazilian merchantmen to the United States were suspended yesterday and all vessels en route were ordered to return home or put into the nearest port. Brazil has lost 22,231 tons of shipping since Feb. 14.

The newspaper O Globo blamed the sinkings on fifth columnists, who, it said, have "spread along the whole coast and are supplying Hitler's submarines.

British Jest Over Loss Of White Bread

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Britain gave up one of the mainstays of its meals—white bread—with the jest that a dark loaf is better than none at all.

Lord Woolton, Food Minister, told the House of Lords that Britain's war need for shipping space necessitated intensive substitution of a national whole meal for white flour.

Lord Woolton declared that the move did not indicate that stocks were running low. On the contrary, he said, the whole wheat will be used to get the fullest benefit from a large supply on hand.

The full effects of the new rule will not be felt until April 20 when neither bakers nor manufacturers will be permitted to make anything of all white flour, or use more than 25 per cent of white flour in any products.

While the retailer has his present supply of white flour, housewives may buy it.

In another phase of the trend toward greater self-denial in living standards, consumers have been required recently to give up more food coupons for canned goods, chiefly from the United States.

Vanishing Cream

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Woodlands Chemists, Ltd., was fined £40,000 today for exceeding its cosmetics sales quota under Britain's wartime rationing laws. The firm was given three months to pay.

British Forces Landed in Nassau; Number Censored

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 12 (AP) — A detachment of British forces have landed at Nassau, it was officially announced.

The brief dispatch announcing the arrival of troops in the British Colony 180 miles off the Florida coast, as passed by the Colonial Censor, did not include the number or type of the troops or their equipment.

The Duke of Windsor, former British King and now Governor of the Colony of 70,000 persons, recently went to Miami where he conferred with United States Navy and Royal Air Force officers about defense of the islands.

The result of his conferences were not made public.

The island of New Providence, on which Nassau is situated, once was a Caribbean stronghold against pirates who preyed on coastal shipping. In recent years, the Colony's only armament has been ancient, heavily-rusted cannon used for display rather than for defense.

Only Fighters to Win War—Lear

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12 (AP)—Only fighters—behind the guns, in the factories, and at home—will win the war.

This is the personal "estimate of the situation" given by outspoken Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Second Army Commander.

"I have read that food . . . machines . . . and equipment will win the war," he told the Cleveland Advertising Club. "Well, I will let you in on a secret—fighters will win.

"First of all, fighters behind guns, on ships, in planes, in tanks and on the ground will win. Behind them, fighters in factories, on farms, in offices, on newspapers, in schools, in every community, will help them to win.

"Men and women who won't quit, who never know when they are licked, who never accept defeat—who keep on coming and coming no matter what the obstacles."

Sweden Prepares Against Surprise

Armed forces are alert to danger of sudden blow by Nazis with coming of spring.

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An alert and grimly determined Sweden awaits a possible surprise blow from Nazi Germany.

The Swedes believe the next few weeks will determine whether they are to have a continuation of the precarious peace they have been enjoying or are to join the rest of Europe in full-fledged conflict.

In Stockholm it is felt that any one of three reasons might impel a spring attack by Germany:

1. An attempted flanking movement against Russia from the North.
2. An attack on the British Isles from Scandinavia.
3. Nazi impatience with Swedish neutrality and pro-Allied sentiment.

The gravity of the threat now facing Sweden was stressed by Col. K. A. Bratt, military correspondent of the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter, in that paper's issue of March 2. Colonel Bratt wrote that even if Germany did not strike at Sweden in an offensive gesture it might be compelled to do so as a defensive measure if the United Nations should seek to establish bases at the northern Russian ports of Murmansk and Archangel.

Prepared for Defense

Regardless of the reason for the blow, Sweden is prepared to parry it vigorously if it comes.

Sweden has never had any illusions about the Nazis. In spite of a long tradition of pacifism it began to rearm shortly after Hitler came to power.

On the other hand Sweden has been forced to make many concessions to German pressure and may possibly make more. The Swedish position has often appeared contradictory in the face of the Nazi demands.

Early last year Sweden granted the Nazis the right of transit across its territory for a limited number of troops bound for Finland and since the conquest of Norway it has recognized its virtual dependence on Germany economically. The only sea lanes open to Sweden are those to Germany, which supplies the coal to keep Swedish industries running and Swedish homes heated. In return, Sweden exports to Germany iron ore, wood pulp and forest products which the Nazis vitally need for their war machine.

It is generally believed in Sweden that a small percentage of Swedish Army officers have been at least tacitly sympathetic to Naziism and the explorer Sven Hedin is reputed to have openly expressed his preference for Hitlerism.

Has 600,000 Troops

At present Sweden has about 600,000 well-trained and well-equipped troops. All eligible reserves have been called up. Swedish arms and munitions factories are working day and night. Air raid shelters have been built in all population centers. Air raid precaution corps have been organized. Evacuation plans are ready for the principal cities.

Sweden's current military budget amounts to about $500,000,000. This sum provides for more heavy tanks, heavier artillery and antitank weapons, new coastal defenses and enlargement of the air force to 1½ full squadrons.

One high-ranking Swedish officer contends that Sweden cannot suffer any great damage from aerial attacks as the country is sparsely populated, and outside of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmoe there are no cities with a population of more than 150,000. In addition war industries are scattered over the entire country with secret production centers provided for in case of emergency.

It is planned to defend the country mainly on the land. Presumably the Swedes would seek to fight a war of swift movement, feinting and striking at the Nazis and avoiding as long as possible a frontal assault on its main forces.

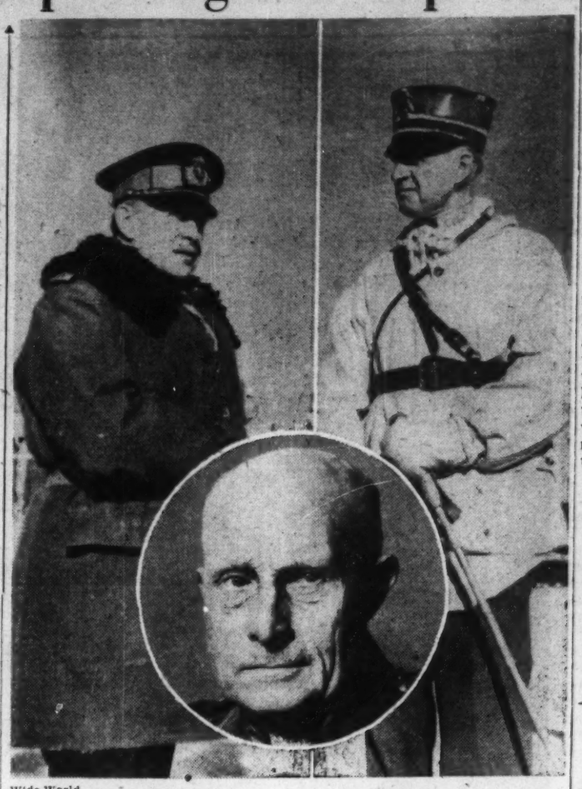
Support for Railroads

It is considered probable that the first thing the Nazis would attempt to do after landing in Sweden would be to seek control of the railroads to expedite the swift movement of large forces into Finland or Norway. As a result much of Sweden's defensive preparations have been centered around its railroads.

Relations between Sweden and Germany have been growing steadily worse in recent weeks. The Germans have made no effort to conceal their irritation over Sweden's refusal to enter the Axis camp completely and Nazi "fifth column" activity has increased markedly among the Swedes. At the same time Swedish public opinion has grown more and more outspoken in its advocacy of the Allied cause. The recent repressive measures taken by the Nazis against Norway have aroused deep indignation in Sweden.

Knut Peterson, who was elected President of the Swedish League of Authors several weeks ago, summed up Swedish feeling when he permitted his newspaper, the Goteborg Handelstidningen, to publish an article recommending a Swedish effort to take Finland and Norway out of the war and guarantee their neutrality.

The article was irately received in Berlin where Sweden was bluntly warned not to goad Germany too far.



Wide World

Swedish Army and Navy Heads

Left: Vice-Admiral Fabian Tamm. Right: Gen. Ivar Holmquist. They are shown during winter maneuvers. Inset: Gen. O. G. Thornell, Chief of Defense Staff.

Britain Encourages Newspaper Peeking

By the Associated Press

Lonon, March 12

It won't be a social offense any longer to read the paper over someone else's shoulder—at least not in London. In fact, the Government is officially encouraging it.

The British capital's already thin newspapers are getting thinner, and scarer. A 10 per cent reduction in the number of copies, effective March 16, is to be put into effect under a voluntary plan to conserve paper stocks and ease the shipping burden.

Moscow Says Nazi Front Periled by Heavy Losses

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—The Red Army claims German positions in the whole vast area north of Smolensk have been endangered by smashing Russian blows which have inflicted heavy losses in men, munitions, food, and supplies on the retreating Nazis.

A special communiqué listed 49,700 Nazi troops killed in the Kalinin sector alone between Feb. 5 and March 8. Dispatches from the front asserted the 16th German Army, which already suffered 12,000 casualties in the Staraya Russa trap, had lost additional thousands in the last few days, while the advancing Russians have captured 11 new settlements, including two district centers, in this area.

[Russian sources in London reported two important breakthroughs—one north of Lake Ilmen, where Red Army units shattered strong Nazi defense positions, and the other in the German lines guarding the direct approaches to Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow.

Other dispatches reaching London said a chain of heavily fortified villages beyond Kalinin, which Hitler had ordered held at all costs, had been reached by Russian troops.]

Even the desperate attempts of the Nazi High Command to throw in reserves did not appear to be strengthening the German lines materially. One dispatch quoted a German prisoner from the 10th Army as saying he had been drafted from a Lubeck factory, together with 2,000 other workers, less than two months ago.

[London sources reported continued success for the Soviet Air Force in blocking German efforts to bring in reinforcements by transport plane.]

Continued raids on the German communication lines also were said to have contributed to putting the Nazi armies in possibly their worst plight of the entire winter campaign. Nazi troops in the Staraya Russa trap, it was reported, have been forced to bolster their dwindling food supplies with horse meat.

[Continued Red Army attacks against German positions were repulsed along the Eastern Front, the German High Command reported in Berlin radio dispatches heard in New York.

The High Command said several localities were captured by German forces in shock-troop operations and counter-attacks.]

The Russian communiqué, detailing operations on the Kalinin Front, claimed recapture of 161 communities and destruction of 277 German planes.

In addition, the Russians reported the capture of 78 tanks, 172 guns of various caliber, 209 flame throwers, 824 machine guns, 181 antitank guns, 568 automatic rifles, 30 portable radio stations, two locomotives, and huge supplies of ammunition.

Presumed Lost

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP)—The Matson Navigation Company's 3,275-ton freighter Malama was presumed lost in the Pacific by the Navy today. The disclosure of radio messages from the ship indicated she was followed by an unidentified plane on Jan. 1.

Twelfth Naval District headquarters said the radio station at Papeete, Tahiti, received a message from the Malama reporting she was being followed. Later another communication received at Raratonga, Cook Island, said she was "ordered to stop by an unidentified plane."

The British Admiralty disclosed later that the Malama was "lost by surface attack," the Navy said.

The Malama, built in 1919 at Newark, N. J., carried a crew of 33. Her master was Capt. Malcolm R. Peters of Can Mateo.

[This was the last ship which the Navy announced under its old policy of identifying lost, or presumed to be lost, vessels by name and tonnage. Hereafter, a policy of withholding identification of ships sunk will be followed.]

Not Naming Ships

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announces that the Navy hereafter will withhold identification of merchant ships sunk by German submarines off the Atlantic coast.

Announcing the names of ships as has been the policy in the past, Secretary Knox said, makes it too easy for the enemy to get valuable information as to the extent of damage done.

Other naval authorities declared that disclosure of the name of a ship would give the enemy an excellent tip as to where it had been and might be going and as to the cargo it was carrying.

Under the new policy the Navy will not give the ship's name, tonnage or type—such as freighters or tankers—but will describe it as a large, medium or small merchant ship. Publication of personal experience accounts from survivors still will be permitted.

Axis Claims Heavy Sinking of Allied Ships

By the Associated Press

Thursday, March 12

The Axis war on Allied shipping showed a sharp intensification today, although a large part of the evidence was confined to claims put out by Berlin and Rome.

Germany led Axis claims by stating that a total to date of 823,200 tons of shipping had been sunk in American waters and the Italians claiming an attack on "a great British naval squadron" in the Eastern Mediterranean.

That Axis U-boats still are active in American waters, however, was confirmed by the Navy Department in Washington, with the disclosure that two ships, described as a medium-sized British tanker and a small Swedish freighter, have been torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean area.

Cuban authorities disclosed that the steamship Oregon, reported out of Wilmington, Del., has been shelled and sunk recently off Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

On the Pacific Coast, the freighter Malama, owned by the Matson Navigation Line, is presumed to be lost, the Navy announced.

Premier Benito Mussolini's High Command claimed that waves of Italian torpedo-carrying planes scored hits on three British crusers and probably sank one of them.

"This action was repeated by German planes and submarines, which renewed the attack and hit with certainty two more naval units of the enemy," the Fascist High Command said.

An Italian submarine was acknowledged missing.

The German version of the Mediterranean battle listed five British cruisers as damaged—three hit by Italian torpedo planes, another by German bombers, and the fifth hit twice by Nazi U-boat torpedoes.

Italian submarines were credited by the Berlin radio with sinking an additional 50,700 tons.

The German communiqué also reported that U-boats sank three ships in the Windward Islands, British West Indies, and said Nazi speedboats sank two ships totaling 5,000 tons out of a strongly-protected convoy in the English Channel and German bombers damaged a merchant vessel off the east coast of Scotland.

Meanwhile, few details were available regarding the Tirpitz other than the Admiralty's report that it had been chased to refuge in Norway.

The bare facts of this first known battle with Germany's newest and finest battleship were contained in a five-sentence communiqué which suggested that strong naval forces of both sides were operating off Norway in the opening phases of what is expected to become a prolonged battle for control of the supply lane to Russia.

The Nazis in this case risked the Tirpitz and probably others of their best warships in a futile attempt upon a British convoy. Qualified sources said the convoy was a large one carrying war materials to Russia.

Convoy to Russia

The BBC in a radiocast heard by CBS said that "since the Tirpitz was seen in Trondheim, the arrival of a big British Convoy in Russian waters, carrying arms, munitions, and food for the Russian Army has been announced."

The Admiralty communiqué said: "As a result of reconnaissance it became known that the German battleship Tirpitz had left Trondheim and was proceeding in a northerly direction up the coast of Norway.

"On the morning of Monday, March 9, the Tirpitz was located and attacked with torpedoes by naval aircraft.

"It was not possible to observe in detail the result of this attack, but the Tirpitz was last seen retiring under cover of a heavy smoke screen toward the Norwegian coast.

"Our surface forces did not succeeded in making contact with the enemy, but any attempt to attack our convoy was frustrated.

"Two of our aircraft did not return from the attack on the Tirpitz."

Whether the Tirpitz was damaged was not made clear, but if not, her ignominous retirement indicated either the presence of superior forces or a notable respect for naval torpedo planes which played the major role in bringing to bay and sinking her sister ship, the Bismarck, last May 26.

Planes From Carrier

Undoubtedly the British planes came from an aircraft carrier since the distance from Britain would be difficult for land-based craft.

Informed British sources said the fight probably was the same action mentioned in a German communiqué March 11, which reported Nazi naval forces sank a Soviet merchantman and shot down three British planes off Bear Island, between Spitzbergen and northern Norway.

Bear Island is more than 800 miles north of Trondheim and out of the way of normal sea lanes from Britain to Northern Russia.

Size of Force Withheld

The Stockholm correspondent of the News Chronicle reported that the Tirpitz failed to get within 300 miles of "her prospecive prey"—a convoy which now has reached Russia.

The dispatch from Stockholm said that the Tirpitz was built "on the German plan for comparatively short sea trips," and that the crew, when in harbor, lived in barracks ashore. This, the dispatch said, allowed more room for watertight compartments which made the ship almost invulnerable to aircraft attack.

The correspondent said he had learned, too, that the 10,000-ton German cruiser Prinz Eugen was "lying in Trondheim Harbor badly holed" as a result of the torpedo attack off Norway Feb. 23 by the British submarine Trident.

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NEW YORK AND MANHASSET

Gandhi Demands Britain Undo 'Crime' Against India

WARDHA, India, March 12 (AP)—Despite the British Government's assignment of Sir Stafford Cripps to seek a quick solution of the Indian problem, the unofficial leader of Hindu nationalists, Mohandas K. Gandhi, professed today to see no sign of a settlement.

The little man who renounced formal leadership of the All-India Congress Party, said in an interview that Britain must confess "the greatest crime against India"—which he defined as imperialism—and undo it.

Replying to the question: "What should the British Government do immediately to settle the Indian problem?" Mr. Gandhi said:

"In spite of my love for the British, I think their imperialism has been the greatest crime against India. The immediate thing, therefore, that the British Government should do is confess the wrong and undo it.

"Of the undoing there is yet no sign visible in the Indian sky. Yet I cannot help thinking that before Britain can claim moral superiority she must take this first step.

"Then all else follows as day follows night. I will not make impertinent suggestions by way of practical steps. Their (the British) conviction of the wrong will show the way."

India: Wait and See

By C. K. Cumming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 12—India's first reaction to the assignment of Sir Stafford Cripps to the task of working out a solution of the Indian problem may be described broadly as a "wait and see" attitude.

In some respects the Indian response to the news from London is highly favorable. It is stated here that the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and the Executive Council warmly welcome the mission headed by Sir Stafford, and the Nationalist press expresses relief that definite "conclusions" on the Indian problem were reached in London.

On the other hand, no attempt is made to pass over the formidable obstacles which stand in the way of the mission of Britain's Lord Privy Seal. Editorial comment warns against over-optimism and leaders of the various conflicting political and religious elements stand by previously outlined positions.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Moslem League and most articulate spokesman for India's 80,000,000 Moslems, repeatedly has made it clear that the Moslem League will not accept any decision which recognizes India as a single national unit. The Moslem League believes this would subject Moslems to the dominion of India's 240,000,000 Hindus.

United Demands

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of the All India Congress Party appear inclined to withhold comment until Sir Stafford's arrival. However, the Bombay Chronicle, which supports the Congress Party, deplored the delay in settlement of India's status but proposed that the opposing factions adjust their differences and publish their "united demands even before Sir Stafford lands in India."

[The British Broadcasting Corporation in a radiocast picked up by CBS in New York quoted Pandit Nehru as saying in an interview with a London Evening Standard correspondent that India is seeking its freedom "as an essential precondition of a people's war."

The radiocast said Pandit Nehru was quoted as describing such a war as "the only effective war against fascism."]

Congress Party leaders have said on occasions that the price of full Indian co-operation in the Allied war effort was immediate independence for all of India.

[The Associated Press in a dispatch from Bombay quoted Mohammed Ali Jinnah as saying that the only solution of the Indian problem acceptable to his organization would be "India's division into separate, autonomous Hindu and Moslem states." Mr. Jinnah made no direct reference to the forthcoming visit of Sir Stafford Cripps.]

Groups to Meet

The Working Committees of the Congress Party and the Moslem League and the minority Hindu Mahasabha group are scheduled to meet shortly in a nonparty conference and a joint statement on Sir Stafford's mission may be forthcoming then.

The moderate leader, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, said in a press interview that he welcomed Sir Stafford's visit and expressed the hope that Sir Stafford would achieve as much success in India as he had in Russia.

"In view of the increasing danger to India, the delay is regrettable," Sir Tej added, "but perhaps it is just as well that a man of Sir Stafford's independence of mind and democratic antecedents should visit India to see things with his own eye.

An interesting sidelight on public opinion in India was the treatment given by the Nationalist disposed Lahore Tribune to an appeal by Lord Linlithgow to all Indians to enroll in the "national war front." The Tribune, which nominally expresses a Nationalist view, gave the utmost prominence to its editorial indorsement of the plea and then went on to say that the same spirit of heroic resistance shown by China and Russia could be stirred in India's 400,000,000 inhabitants by "recognizing their status of equality in the British Commonwealth of Nations not merely in word but in deed" and by placing at the disposal of the National Government "full and unrestricted power and the requisite means of developing the fullest measure of India's industrial and military potentialities."

Viceroy's Statement

Lord Linlithgow's statement as radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation follows:

"The land we live in is threatened with danger. This call to action is for every one of us. Close your ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder against an aggressor whose conduct in the peaceful countries which he has outraged brands him as barbarous and pitiless."

(The last part of the statement apparently referred to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement in the Houes of Commons on Japanese atrocities.)

The military aspects as well as the political phases of Sir Stafford's assignment is looked upon with appreciation by most of India's leaders. Sir Stafford is recognized as the vital link between Russia and the rest of the United Nations and with Japanese armies already approaching India's frontiers what he has to say on Russia's war capacities may go far to induce full Indian co-operation.

Another factor appreciated in India is Sir Stafford's tacit reaffirmation of faith in the leadership of Prime Minister Churchill in his acceptance of the Indian assignment.

Not the least complicated phase of the Indian situation remains the attitude of the Indian princes on possible dominion status although it is generally accepted that the princes must make terms with an Indian popular government.

Role of Princes

BOMBAY, India, March 12 (AP)—Sir Kailas Haksar, one of India's outstanding authorities on treaties binding the Indian states, said today that if the Indian princes wanted "any place in the India of tomorrow, they must make terms with the popular government that before long will be established at new Delhi."

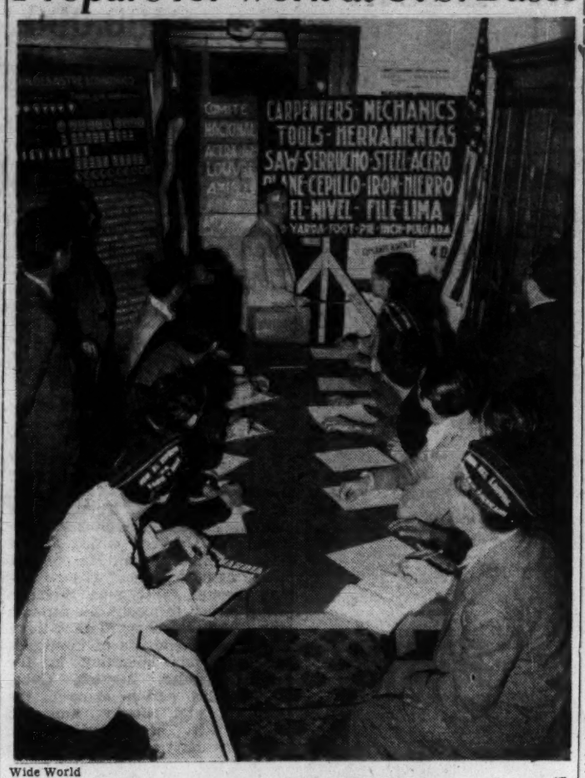
He held that London clearly had demonstrated its intention of meeting "with the demand of the people of British India for self-government."

Asked what he thought the attitude of such a popular government would be toward the potentates who wield a personal rule of varying power over more than 60,000,000 subjects, Sir Kailas said, in an interview:

"We have Gandhi's word for it that the Congress (Party) has no intention of interfering with the princes in the immediate future. I see no reason why the future of the princes should be jeopardized provided they continue the process already begun of improving the lot of their subjects.

"Any Indian prince who thinks it will be possible for him to have the same relationship with the Crown as his grandfather had in Queen Victoria's day is doing both himself and Britain a disservice."

Prepare for Work at U. S. Bases



Wide World

Cuban Skilled Workers Study English

This school, at which instruction is free, is under the auspices of the Acera del Louvre Association, which has been carrying on a campaign in favor of the United States for the past four years. The workmen are taught practical English in connection with their work on American bases being constructed in the Caribbean area.

Press' Right to Comment on Cases Is Upheld by Louisiana High Court

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12 (AP)—Contempt proceedings against four Louisiana newspapers and officials of the publishing firms in connection with editorials and stories on a court case were dismissed March 10 by the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The Times-Picayune Publishing Company, publishers of the Times-Picayune and New Orleans States; the New Orleans Item Company, Inc.; the Hammond Vindicator and officials of the firms were cited in proceedings brought by K. K. Kennedy, Baton Rouge attorney and counsel in several attacks on Gov. Sam H. Jones' reform program.

Defendants were cited for contempt by Mr. Kennedy because of editorial comment and news stories appearing while a case attacking constitutionality of a reorganization amendment was pending before the high court. A decision in district court at Baton Rouge had ruled the amendment invalid.

The Louisiana tribunal's opinion said:

"Although the obvious purposes of the editorials was to force a decision by this court in accordance with the conceptions which the writers were sustaining, there never was any clear and present danger that their purpose could or would be accomplished, as clearly appears from the decision itself.

"In their circumstances, and following the rule laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the Bridges and the Times-Mirror Company cases, these proceedings for contempt must be discharged."

The defendants in arguments before the Court asserted they had meant no disrespect to the Court in their discussions of the case.

President Orders Rewrite Job On Landis' Federal Blackout Note

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The polished polysyllabic profundities of James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School and Director of Civilian Defense, seem to be a little too fancy for President Roosevelt.

The Chief Executive read to a press conference yesterday a letter which Mr. Landis had prepared for him to send to the Federal Works Agency on the subject of blacking out federal buildings during air raids.

"Such preparations shall be made," the letter said, "as will completely obscure all federal buildings and non-federal buildings occupied by the Federal Government during an air raid for any period of time from visibility by reason of internal or external illumination. Such obscuration may be obtained either by blackout construction or by termination of the illumination."

With a grin, Mr. Roosevelt hastened to remark that "obscuration" was not his word, nor was "termination of the illumination" his language.

He read on, "Ths will, of course, require that in building areas in which production must continue during the blackout, construction must be provided that internal illumination may continue."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that he knew some people who had internal illumination, and after a roar of laughter subsided, he continued once more with the letter:

"Other areas, whether or not occupied by personnel, may be obscured by terminating the illumination."

The Chief Executive stopped, turned to his press secretary, Stephen Early, and ordered a rewrite job.

Tell him, he said, that in buildings where they have to keep the work going, to put something across the window. In buildings where they can afford to let the work stop for a while, turn out the lights. Stop here, he ordered.

President Praises Girl Scouts For Services of Past 30 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12 — The unselfish services of Girl Scouts were hailed by President Roosevelt in a special anniversary message commemorating 30 years of Girl Scouting which was read at a dinner given by the organization's Council of Greater New York at the Biltmore Hotel here last night. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., President of the Council, also paid high tribute to the movement, particularly to the 20,000 Girl Scouts in Greater New York who are organized for community service.

"It is a splendid service that the Girl Scouts have developed for the girlhood of America," the President said. "They are important in time of peace, but are more important in time of war, for it is now that we need physical vigor, spiritual resourcefulness and people developed in the intelligent understanding of democratic living. All of these have been and are the heart and sinew of your organization and its activities.

"As we are marshalling our forces for defense on the home front, we know that many Girl Scouts and former Girl Scouts are prepared through their Scouting experience to render valuable service to their communities and to their fellow citizens. I know each will find her job and do it."

Girl Scout membership has grown from 11 in 1912 to 536,207 in 1942, in addition to 134,540 volunteer leaders, it was reported at the meeting.

"At this time, when the nation is at total war," Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "it is not enough to say that everyone must do his share. We can't win the war only by every one doing a good deal more than his share. Nor can we leave the effort to certain people, the Army, the Navy, and those designated for civilian protection. Every man, woman and child has a part to play and a duty to perform."

Large numbers of Girl Scouts are being trained, she added, for emergency work, such as cooking for community groups, doing air-raid messenger service, junior first aid and caring for children. The New York organization also has been asked by the Office of Civilian Defense to undertake the training of all girls from 15 to 18 years of age, and "rejoices in the opportunity" to help America win, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Mexican Rail Strikers Seek Higher Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — A series of sit-down strikes have been initiated by the National Syndicate of Railway Workers for the purpose of obtaining higher salaries, and will continue, the labor organization announced, until the demands are met. Arbitration between the government-owned National Railway Lines, the Ministry of Labor and Social Prevision and representatives of the workers' syndicate is attempting to bring the disturbance to an end.

The second demonstration of the series occurred March 2, and affected workers of the National Railway Lines in the states of Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

The first demonstration, on Feb. 27, included all workmen of the Syndicate, said to be about 43,000 in number.

A recent meeting of the Syndicate reiterated claims of the workers, to wit: that the alteration in the cost of living, due to war conditions, makes wages necessary. Also, it has been claimed, wages were fixed when the peso was worth more than at present, so that salaries are now out of line with present purchasing power.

In answer to the petition for higher wages, the National Railways are said to have offered a 10 per cent increase in salaries of workmen making 150 pesos (about $30 dollars) a month or less. This applied only to workmen living in cities where the cost of living was considered notably high, about 16 terminals in all it is said.

Next, in answer to further petitions from the Syndicate, the National Railways agreed to give a 10 per cent increase to all making up to 180 pesos a month, regardless of place. Employees already making more than this sum were requested to wait for a more opportune time for increases.

This offer would benefit some 35,000 workmen, it is reported, or about 72 per cent of the total membership of the syndicate.

Military trains are exempted in the strike, and also all workmen involved in services of electricity, water, oil, and boilers. Hospital services, in railway institutions, and military vigilance have also been unaffected.

Prospect of Less Food Starts Puerto Rico Study

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 12 (AP)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell announced today that a meeting of all Federal and insular agricultural officials would be held to study Puerto Rico's food situation, which he said "is bound to get tighter and tighter."

Officials Act to Prevent Family Distress

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Acting under authority of a newly enacted law, Army and Navy officials sought today to remove any possibility of financial distress among families of American soldiers, sailors, and marines captured by the enemy or reported missing.

The law, empowering the Secretaries of War and Navy to order dependency allotments from salaries of men captured or missing, was signed by President Roosevelt earlier this week, and officials said many cases of real or potential hardship were expected to be quickly corrected.

Salary allotments constitute the basic arrangement by which men in the armed services may provide for their families while they are away on duty. An officer or enlisted man stationed at Honolulu, for instance, would in these times leave his family in this country. Out of his pay of, say, $80 a month he would allot possibly $45 for their support. This allotment would be sent to them directly by the Government, and the man's own monthly check would be for only $35.

While a man has control of his own affairs, the making of a regular allotment is entirely up to him. Once he falls into the hands of the enemy, however, or is interned in a neutral country or shipwrecked or stranded on some remote island, the new law takes control of his salary. It provides that in cases where no allotment has been made, or where the one in force was inadequate, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy may make an original allotment out of a man's salary, or raise or lower the one already in effect. Allotments also may be made to pay for insurance.

If a man is missing, his pay continues for six months. Unless his whereabouts or his passing on has been definitely established at the end of that time, it goes on another six months before the 12-month legal limit is reached and a final settlement is made on the assumption of the man's death.

Civilian Air Training Doubled

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautical Authority's civilian aviation training program today was ordered more than doubled in size and geared completely into the war effort as a part of the urgent expansion of the nation's air power.

The War Department announced the move, explaining it was worked out in co-operation with the Army air forces.

The number of students given elementary pilot training is to be raised from 25,000 to 45,000 a year, and the facilities of the secondary flying course tripled to train 30,000 students annually.

In addition training is to be provided for the first time for ground technicians. About 31,000 are to be given this training annually.

All who undergo the flying or ground technician training must agree to serve in the Army Air Corps, or if unable to meet military requirements, must agree to "contribute their future effort to a field of aeronautics adapted to serve the national interest."

New Destroyer's Name To Honor Ingersoll

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Navy said today that one of its new destroyers would be named for Rear Admiral Royal Rodney Ingersoll, father of Vice-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, present Commander of the Atlantic Fleet.

The late Rear Admiral, who made his home at La Porte, Ind., was an expert on ordnance and gunnery and was cited for meritorious service in that branch of naval activity. He passed on in 1931.

Mexico Reaches Aviation Milestone, Dedicates First Home-Built Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—While the United States is scaling its industries to turn out airplanes in terms of hundreds of thousands, Mexico has just dedicated the first airplane ever to be constructed in the Republic, giving it a thoroughly Axtec name, Teziutlan, in honor of the birthplace of Mexico's President.

The Teziutlan is a two-seated monoplane, open cockpit, with a Lycoming motor of 120 horsepower. It was constructed under direction of Gen. Roberto Fierro, Director General of the Aeronautica Militar.

Assisting in sponsoring ceremonies were the Secretary of Communications and Public Works, Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, officials of the National Defense Division, and air, military and naval representatives from various embassies, including that of the United States.

Though modest, this beginning of production in one of the most important elements of modern warfare is significant of the new outlook of the Mexican Government regarding national defense.

The old reasoning that militarization of Mexico was needless, the United States on the north being too large to combat and Guatemala on the south being too small to worry about, is being replaced by recognition that Mexico's position is most vulnerable, and that national measures must be taken for safety.

It is reported this plane is the first in a series of one hundred planes of the same type which will be constructed for use by students of the Military School of Aviation of Monterrey and for daily use by pilots of the National Air Service.

Georgia MacArthur Drive For Scrap Nets Big Lot

ATHENS, Ga., March 12 (AP)—More than 8,000,000 pounds of scrap iron and steel—almost enough to build a heavy cruiser—have been collected in Georgia in a "MacArthur Day" drive.

Scrap metal, picked up on Georgia farms, was sold to scrap dealers and others in numerous cities and towns last Saturday.

T. R. Breedlove, Chairman of the United States Department of Agriculture's War Board, said "MacArthur Day" was sponsored by the State War Board and Georgia farmers "in honor and support of the men in Bataan who have been killed by scrap metal we once sold to Japan."

He estimated that final reports from all counties would show a collection of more than 10,000,000 pounds.

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Feeding Two Thirds of World Teaches U. S. New Food Kinks

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Being grocer to two thirds of the world has taught Uncle Sam new tricks in the preservation and shipment of food.

Up the twisting Burma Road, across submarine-infested oceans and over thousands of miles of tundras and deserts, Uncle Sam is delivering "food for freedom" to nations declared vital to his defense. All along the route he is learning new lessons about the food business.

Because refrigerated ships are all needed on southern runs, a method has been devised of sending frozen meat to the British Isles in unrefrigerated ships by packing it in chilled lard.

New packages have been developed for evaporated milk, cheese and other products, to enable them to withstand the rigors of wartime transportation.

Early shipments of shell eggs to Britain were so unsuccessful that the British had to take them far out into the country and dump them on arrival.

Now They Dry Eggs

Now research on both sides of the Atlantic has the dried egg business booming. Dried eggs require no refrigeration and less shipping space, a five ounce container being equivalent to a dozen fresh eggs. Housewives as well as commercial bakeries can use them in place of fresh eggs in almost all cooking recipes.

Lend-lease food, it was announced, has also reached the United Nations armies in the Middle East. To withstand spoilage due to desert heat, canned food, especially canned fish, has proved to be especially suitable. Canned bacon, cheese, milk and vegetables are also going to the Middle East.

Wheat, meat, flour, sugar and vegetable oils are being carried half way around the world to Russia. These products normally would be produced in their own Ukraine. One reason the United States is about to go on a sugar ration is the shipment of 23,000,000 pounds of sugar to Russia by the end of February.

Because of the necessity of conserving shipping space, great emphasis is being put on concentrated foods such as dairy, meat and poultry products and canned fish.

Soup for All Tastes

Out at its Beltsville, Md., laboratory, the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics is working on "international soups" that will come in powdered form and be seasonable to the taste of the Chinese or the Turks. Basic ingredients are soya flour, dried skimmed milk, dried peas, and peanut flour. One pound of dehydrated soup plus one gallon of water will make enough soup for 16 people.

In addition to lend-lease countries, the Government-tested soup will also be sent to prisoners of war through the Red Cross and be given to school children in this country through the school lunch program.

Though he has only been at it for about a year now, Uncle Sam is doing a thriving grocery business. The lend-lease report sent to Congress this week showed that at the end of February he had transferred to other nations: meat and fish products, 814,756,776 pounds; milk products, 663,718,086 pounds; egg products, 128,652,685 pounds; fruits and vegetables, 814,006,538 pounds; grain and cereal products, 1,018,659,678 pounds, and sugar and related products, 22,932,331 pounds.

Union Registering Defeat Is Sought

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor sought yesterday to defeat a House measure requiring Government registration of labor unions, trade and business associations, as the Senate heard a request by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, for the immediate passage of anti-strike legislation.

In statements to the House Judiciary Committee, both William Green, President of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray, C. I. O. chieftain, denounced the registration measure proposed by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Senator Lee told the Senate that the question of "racketeering" in labor unions should be studied and prevented.

Research Wonder: Sugar 'Boom'

One acre of cane sugar required in making of five 16-inch shells; beet's future.

By Max Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five loud booms to an acre—this is the new contribution sugar cane is making to the United Nations' fight for freedom. And therein lies a story about sugar, which is supplying in increasing bulk industrial alcohol for making the explosives packed in large aerial bombs, submarine torpedoes and artillery shells.

Most persons are aware that sugar is finding a large market as a food for America's army of workers and fighters, but few know, for instance, that the powder to fill five 16-inch shells requires alcohol from as much sugar as can be obtained from an acre of the finest Cuban sugar cane.

"War never fails to upset the sugar balance," the National Geographic Society in Washington notes in a recently issued bulletin. "A nation at war is almost certain to have a decreased supply. This may be because of invasion of its own sugar-producing areas (the Philippines, prior to the war, supplied 9½ per cent of the United States' total supply); or because of the urgent needs of its allies (Great Britain, Russia and Canada may take the greater part of Cuba's sugar which ordinarily fills 34 per cent of the United States supply). Hawaii's production, which normally supplied 11 per cent of the United States needs, will undoubtedly drop off."

The two chief sources for sugar are sugar cane and sugar beets; however, since sugar is an exact chemical combination of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen the taste of the product from both is the same.

Economic Comparison

Sugar cane supplies twice as much of the world's stocks as sugar beets, for economic disadvantages of the latter have caused it to lose a former lead. At best, beets cultivated in 27 north temperate countries by fairly well-paid labor, produce two tons of sugar per acre in comparison to the seven-ton yield from an acre of sugar cane farmed in the tropics by cheap labor.

The cane dates back to medieval days when Arabs brought sugar from the Orient and caused a demand that displaced fruit and honey as the leading sugar sources. During that time Europe was growing beets, but not until 1799, was their sugar store unlocked and the temperate zone made a factor in the sugar business.

Napoleon supported and subsidized the beet, and its crop helped him to prolong the Napoleonic Wars. The Germans, by taxing the beet root rather than the sugar yield, stimulated the development of seed, root, and sugar extracting machinery, with the gratifying result of an increase in the yield from five per cent of the total weight to 17 per cent of the beet.

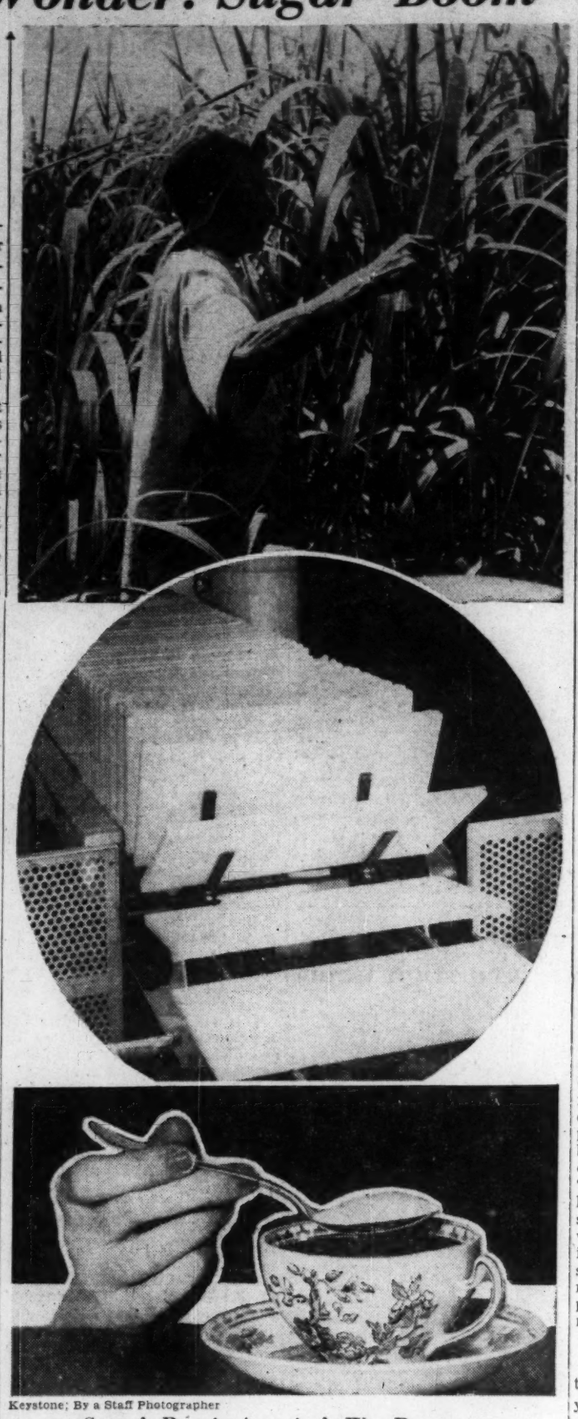
The United States, after a few early failures at sugar-beet farming, established the industry about 1890. By 1940 it held third rank among all nations, following Russia and Germany. Colorado, Utah and Michigan lead 19 western States, where 100,000 sugar-beet farmers are served by 85 processing factories.

The domestic sugar beet farmed in the Rocky Mountain States and the Great Lakes region appears destined to be the nation's most important single source of supply of sugar, with the prospect of its normal production of 25 per cent of the United States total being raised by increased demands for industrial alcohol and sugar for democracy's workers.

Plastic Airplanes?

In ordinary times it would be enough to find one use for a plant like sugar cane—but not for today's natural scientist who takes delight in making preserves and axle grease from soybeans, gasoline and cow food from pine logs, clothing from milk, explosives from corncobs, rubber from oil and minerals from seawater.

Immediately he asks, "What becomes of the cane out of which the sugar juice is extracted?" Then he sets to work with this straw-colored material called bagasse and is soon making it into plastic electrical fittings and gun stocks. From such material, he says, may be constructed our next airplanes, automobile bodies and boats. Sugar cane plastics may relegate sugar to the status of a by-product of the sugar cane industry, according to Dr. D. F. J. Lynch who has been conducting experiments for the United States Department of Agriculture.



Keystone; By a Staff Photographer

Sugar's Part in America's War Program

Upper: Native cutting sugar cane in French Guiana. Center: Formed sugar, looking much like sliced white marble, is carried along to the cutting machines that further reduce it to cubes of varied size. Lower: The finished product poised over a cup of hot chocolate.

Light Watchman

How could you turn out the lights at home in case of an air raid alarm—if you weren't there? Simple enough, say electrical engineers. Just get a phototube, used for years to count traffic, open doors for busy waitresses, sort beans according to color and to do other odd jobs.

The phototube, or "electric eye," has now come into general wartime occupation, that of standing by as all-night guard for alert warnings of possible raids. Focused on street lights which will be turned off the instant a warning is received in any city, the "eye" sounds an immediate warning and also turns off lights in the home, store or shop as well as display signs or other lights which must be extinguished in a perfect city blackout. The equipment, obtained from the General Electric Company, costs about $30.

Paper From Clay

A development which may prove revolutionary in the field of paper making was brought a step closer to completion recently with the granting of patents to Dr. Ernst Hauser of Cambridge, Mass., for a process of making paper and other films from clay.

Dr. Hauser's invention has opened up a wide new field for paper, since his non-organic innovation resists chemical corrosions destructive to ordinary paper. Acids, alkalis and oils do not affect it, and it can be heated until white-hot without being consumed.

All of the processed clay's uses have not been brought to light, but tests are being carried on to prove its practicability as a flexible insulating material in the place of "irreplaceable" mica.

Research Notes

Rubber Scheme: Dr. Carl Omeron of Los Angeles, who estimates that each car deposits about four pounds of rubber a year on city streets, has proposed using wire brushes attached to street sweeping machines to scoop such rubber from pavement. He says that 25 per cent of this total can be effectively reclaimed, added to chlorophene, and used as retreading material. Los Angeles streets alone should yield 1,000,000 pounds a year, he estimated.

Flameproof Your Cloth: It's now possible as a simple household operation. Ammonium sulfamate dissolved in the last rinse water on wash day (one pound to a gallon of water) will render all textile (except acetate rayon) flameproof. Fire will scorch the treated fabric but will not set it afire. Arch welders, air raid wardens, steel mill workers are beginning to use the new retardant that does not adversely alter the "feel" or appearance of fabrics.

Synthetic Rubber: Hopes for the successful development of synthetic rubber were brightened by the recent announcement of an artificial product far superior to the natural grade.

Writing in the current Technology Review, Prof. Avery A. Morton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that although the new "rubber" is expected to be used soon, he does not expect a complete change to the new product until sometime after the war is over.

Sunday Movies Lose In Mississippi House

JACKSON, Miss., March 12 (AP)—There shall be no Sunday movies in Mississippi, says the State Legislature. The House killed the Senate-approved Sabbath movie bill yesterday, 70 to 49.

It was the third time the House had refused to relax the State's 120-year-old Sunday laws.

Soldiers from the Jackson, Miss., air base applauded the speeches of Representative Ike Sanford of Covington County, who appeared in a private's uniform, and Representative George Woodliff of Hinds, Miss., who has enlisted in the Navy. They favored movies on Sunday.

Dies Inquiry Gets $100,000 To Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12 — A hint on the future course of the Dies Committee was given the House yesterday, which overwhelmingly voted an additional $100,000 for the Committee's investigation into un-American activities, and a fourth extension of its life for another year. The vote was 331 to 46, and Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman, was warmly applauded by his friends as he concluded the debate.

The forecast of how the Committee might next operate was given by two members of the group, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, and Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California. Mr. Thomas said that the nation "faces danger" from Spanish Falangists which should now be investigated. He charged that "Spain's Franco" is now doing through the Spanish Falange what Hitler formerly did through the Bund. He charged that there are some "hundreds of thousands of Falangists operating in the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico and in many of the Central and South American States." Mr. Thomas indicated an investigation was in order though he did not explain how the Committee will reach the Latin American countries.

Voorhis Urges Changes

Mr. Voorhis, a Liberal member of the Committee, made more of a plea than a forecast. He pointed out that the Committee "has never had regular meetings," and members "have been lax about attending the meetings when the Chairman has called them." The Voorhis comment covers the frequently heard statement that the Committee is the one-man vehicle of its Chairman. Mr. Voorhis urged that in future "regular meetings ought to be held"; that the Committee and not the Chairman should make the decisions about its work and its public statements; that statements by the Committee or its members on its work should be made only "after a majority of the Committee has approved"; that information should always be made available, without reservation, to government intelligence agencies and that the same information should not be made available for campaigns of private members, unless the Committee has voted to release it.

Same Old Arguments

The arguments for and against the Committee followed past years. Advocates extolled the Committee for unmasking Communists and Fascists; opponents charged it has done a lumbering and ineffective job. The Rules Committee cut down the expected debate from three to one hour, so that discussion was hot, intense and abbreviated. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, a supporter of Mr. Dies, controlled the minority time.

Mr. Dies charged that as much money had been spent in the past few weeks in a campaign to end the Committee as the Committee itself now sought; he also denied the charge that the Committee in its Yellow Paper on Japanese Machinations had plagarized other reports, explaining that the coincidence between the report and material from News Research, Inc., of Los Angeles, was due to the fact that Joe Roos, the publication's investigator and translator, had been working in close co-operation with the Committee "for some time."

Last night Representative Vito Marcantonio, a left wing member from New York, made a new charge. Calling attention to a portion of the Dies Yellow Paper purporting to be a translation of excerpts from a book written by a Japanese General, he showed the same article appeared in the China Weekly Review of Sept. 2, 1939.

Reward of Cheerfulness

GETTYSBURG, Pa., March 12 (AP)—Because of "the inspiration his cheerful personality has been to me" Joseph Slonaker, newspaper carrier, was bequeathed $50 by Mrs. Lille Auginbaugh.

Ottawa's Buying of Imports Part of Price-Control Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 12—The announcement that "to safeguard civilian supply" the Government will step into the civilian importing field and do a certain amount of its own purchasing of imports from abroad, has occasioned no surprise. It seems a natural outcome of the Government's blanket price control policy which covers imported as well as domestically produced commodities.

A price ceiling for imported article so obviously presents difficulties all its own. It was to avoid as far as possible and to offset these difficulties by countermeasures that the Government's Commodity Prices Stablization Corporation was set up as an integral part of the price control machinery.

The Government's intention to import goods does not appear to be a measure to supplement private importing, but rather to implement it, and carry it over some of the obstacles which have been brought on by wartime conditions.

The Corporation, under Hector MacKinnon, former head of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has not as yet been very much in the public eye. It has been working quietly but very diligently, improving its organization and getting itself established in the country's economy. It is specifically stated that in making certain purchases there is no intention of developing an "import monopoly."

The Corporation wishes to work in close co-operation with importers. It is explained that where a private importer is unable for any reason to import a quantity of goods but knows where these goods can be obtained, he should give the information to the Corporation so that the goods can be brought into the country and thus insure adequate supplies.

War has dislocated normal avenues of supply, and there is the great handicap of a scarcity of tonnage. Opportunities might be given of importing cargoes of some commodity on a scale which would be beyond the resources of a private business. Here also the Corporation might help and insure a continuity of supply. Cargoes brought in by the Corporation might be divided among a number of civilian importers.

Constantly increasing demands of war industry are steadily curtailing the civilian consumption of a number of commodities. War purchases do not come within the operation of the price ceiling. It is the duty of the Corporation to keep the civilian channels of supply running smoothly, however restricted they may become.

One of the duties of the Corporation is to pay subsidies on imports where this is found necessary. Naturally in the public interest these subsidies must be strictly supervised. The Corporation must, therefore, keep in close touch with all angles of the country's import trade. It must see that importers buy in the cheapest market so that subsidies are kept at a minimum. The Corporation has engaged the services of one private firm to assist it in its work but it will continue to "make full use of the existing facilities of Canadian importers."

Motor Transport

OTTAWA, March 12 (CP)—Board powers of control over all forms of commercial motor transportation have been conferred upon James Stewart, Administrator of Services under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

"Plans are already well under way," a statement by the Board March 10 said, "dratically to cut down empty running or running without full loads, and to concentrate equipment and give priority to essential services."

The order, prepared in collaboration with the Wartime Industries Control Board in the Department of Munitions and Supply, has for its main objective the maximum conservation of rubber, oil and automotive equipment, and to insure the maintenance of essential service.

It covers all forms of commercial truck and transport services and facilities, ordinary taxicabs and "drive yourself" cabs.

The only exception to the control is buses licensed by provincial or municipal authorities to carry passengers on a defined route.

The Administrator of Services is given power to regulate, control, restrict or prohibit the use and operation of any commercial automotive vehicle and to prescribe rates, routes or loads and control empty or "dead" running time.

He may require any person owning or controlling commercial automotive equipment to pool his equipment and facilities with other persons, to accept and carry specified loads or otherwise operate his equipment as the Administrator may direct.

Under Canada's gasoline rationing plan which goes into effect April 1, all commercial vehicles are entitled to as much gasoline as is needed to meet their "proved requirements."

But the rubber restrictions now in effect are tighter. Trucks making deliveries to private homes can not be supplied with new tires and neither can taxicabs.

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Admiral Hart's Statement On Allied Defeat in Pacific

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The text of the statement by Admiral Thomas C. Hart concerning the naval compaign in the Western Pacific area follows:

The area over which the Japanese campaign, begun on Dec. 7, has extended forms a triangle which is over 2,000 miles on the side, and the distances involved are very great. There are many islands within the area, some of them very large, many mere dots. The Japanese were very well acquainted with this area, due to the activities of their fisheries and their other commercial interests over many years.

The campaign was one of amphibious war, this most difficult and best known variety of warfare. In this instance aircraft took a very forward part. The enemy has been able to employ land-based planes throughout all his advances. In most instances the planes which have played so vital a part in the enemy's success were of the Japanese Naval Air Service—mostly land planes. The enemy was adept in their use—as we found them to be with other weapons as well. Japan's long war wth China has provided much experience in amphibious warfare. She prepared her blows long in advance, evidently with thoroughness, and the surprise element gave her forces a tremendous advantage.

Weak in Asiatic Waters

The Allied Naval Forces in the Asiatic waters were not large. A full half of them were American, after the early loss of the British Repulse and the Prince of Wales. Those were the only two capital ships on our side, and their loss was a severe one. It occurred at the very beginning and included the loss of Admiral Phillips, R. N., well known to be one of the best of the British Navy. His venture was unlucky, and there has been criticism of his taking to the sea with those two ships under the conditions which obtained. It is now apparent, in the light of the final outcome of the land compaign in Malaya, that Admiral Phillips took the only course which could have saved Singapore.

One salient feature of this campaign is that the Allied naval forces generally followed the plans which the three nations had separately developed prior to the outbreak of the war. All three based their plans on the thesis than any opening of the war would be made by the enemy and that it would be a surprise attack made by superior naval forces. The Japanese attack, of course, was a surprise, but it did not succeed in upsetting our own naval plans.

Another feature: As is well understood, naval forces can be effective over any considerable period only if they can operate from bases which are reasonably secure. What did eventually upset our own plans was the loss of such bases. In the case of the American Asiatic Fleet, the loss came early—not by the capture of Manila Bay, which still holds out—but because the enemy obtained control of the air within a few days, destroyed most of the naval base facilities by high-level bombing and soon made the harbors themselves too insecure for the necessary servicing of ships.

Following its approved plans, the American Asiatic Fleet disposed its surface ships prior to the enemy's attack. Thus, in this initial deployment they could not be bottled up or caught and destroyed even by superior forces. During the campaign, since we never had superiority in the air, the advantage of information from air reconnaissance lay with the enemy.

Consequently, the American cruisers and destroyers were never able to effectively participate in direct opposition to the enemy in the northern part of the waters of the Philippines. The American cruisers and destroyers, therefore, withdrew toward the southern portion of the area and generally operated in conjunction with the Dutch and British naval detachments as quickly as the necessary arrangements therefor could be made.

For over two months after the initial Japanese attack the Allied naval forces had extensive commitments in guarding reinforcements being brought into the area, particularly into Malaya. Actually in that period the fleet guarded a total of ten convoys which carried troops and war materials into Singapore alone. Those duties appropriated practically all the services of the British cruisers and destroyers, much of the Dutch and some of the American ships of the same type. In consequence, it was, except in the later stages of the campaign, difficult to maintain surface-ship concentrations to use in directly opposing the enemy's advancing forces.

However, as the enemy's advance progressed, his distances from bases and the length of his communications lines increased. There was a consequent reduction in his power, irrespective of the size of his forces. It was during those latter stages that most of the combat involving Allied cruisers and destroyers took place, and the damage to the enemy was probably increased in consequence.

In the end, it amounted to just that—doing as much damage to the enemy as possible, since he was able to retain the initiative throughout and was always able to dispose forces superior to our own. The enemy continued his control of the air throughout, and all of the fighting in which the Allied cruisers and the destroyers engaged was done in the face of powerful Japanese naval air forces.

Again, Defeat From the Air

The greatest power of the American Asiatic Fleet lay in submarines. Again according to plan, those submarines were operated from Manila Bay as long as was possible. This period was much shorter than had been expected, because of the same old thing: enemy control of the air. Nevertheless, our own submarines continued to seek the enemy at all the best hunting grounds, regardless of the location of their own bases. The Dutch possessed a limited number of submarines, and some of them were very effective in the early stages of the campaign.

As is well known, the Allies were never able to stop the Japaneses advance, which has now swept over the entire aforesaid triangle. The enemy has captured a vast territory, and it is a rich country. The Allies have not used the term "scorched earth," but prior to capture they effectively destroyed those properties of which the enemy had greatest need, and recovery from that stage will be slow.

The final salient feature of this campaign is that while the enemy has won it, captured much territory and so forth, his own expenditures have been high.

Losses effected upon an enemy are never known with exactitude, but in this campaign they have been estimated as carefully as possible. The results gained by surface ships and by the torpedoes of submarines can be estimated fairly accurately; those estimates which have been submitted have been conservative and cannot be far from the truth.

Estimates from results of air bombings are much more difficult—it usually is not possible for planes to hold their position long enough for good observation; furthermore, the observations are made from high in the air, frequently in poor visibility, and the personnel is usually not proficient in the highly specialized observations with which such estimates are concerned.

However, the compilations made by the Navy Department are good and, as already given out, show losses in ships of various types, which, with the enemy's limited capacity for replacement, are bound to be a subject for his great future concern.

Unfortunately, the Allies also have had losses; but with the exception of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales, they are not serious from a comparative standpoint.

The American Asiatic Fleet has been involved in the loss of a campaign. But the war continues, and much of that fleet, with what is now a veteran personnel, remains to assist in carrying it on.

Navy Kingpins Visit White House

© Harris & Ewing

Admiral Ernest J. King
New Supreme Head of the United States Fleet.

Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy

Admiral Thomas C. Hart
Former Commander in Chief of the United Nations Asiatic Fleet.

U. S. Rushes Huge Air Armada For Naval Offensive in East

Continued from Page 1

to the point when introduced by Secretary Knox and indicated the course he intended to pursue in these words:

Need More of Everything

"I have noticed a new book on the market. I have not yet read it. Its title is 'Defense Will Not Win the War.'

"To that title I subscribe. This does not mean that I subscribe to the methods proposed by the author. Since I have not read the book I cannot comment upon them.

"We have got to have more warships, more planes, more guns, more of everything. Meanwhile, I think it would be trite of me to say that we are goig to do the best we can with what we've got."

Admiral Hart's own first-hand estimate of the tide of battle of the Pacific in no way ran counter to Admiral King's aggressive attitude. And it was Admiral Hart who directed the combined allied fleets until he was replaced by the Dutch Admiral Helfrich as the Japanese attack finally centered directly on the East Indies.

A lost campaign is not a lost war, Admiral Hart remarked in his first public interview since his return from the Southwest Pacific Command.

He was candid and outspoken in discussing the shortcomings with which the United Nations have had to contend but he wanted it clear that many a war has been won after several unsuccessful campaigns.

Much of Fleet Remains

"What we have just seen," he said, "is one campaign, in the loss of which the American Asiatic Fleet has been involved.

"But the war continues and much of that Fleet, with what is now a veteran personnel, remains to assist in carrying it on."

The reference to "much of the Fleet" is the first official acknowledgment of the American naval losses sustained in the last Java sea action, but Admiral Hart emphasized that these losses "are not serious from a comparative standpoint."

Admiral Hart had prepared for release a careful summary of features of the naval campaign in the Far East and Secretary Knox asked that correspondents limit their questioning to points growing directly out of the Admiral's report.

It was a report which underlined within virtually every paragraph and with repeated emphasis and finality one central lesson—the lesson of the decisive part which air power played in the outcome, the lesson that the Navy could not effectively fight and land forces, could not effectively defend without something approaching equality in the air.

"Aircraft took a forward part" in this amphibious war, "the most difficult and least known of warfare," he said, and in sentence after sentence stressed that the reason why the decision went against the United Nations, was superior air power, air control, air bases of the enemy.

High Praise for Submarines

Admiral Hart praised the energy and enterprise of the American submarines of his old command, which to the end continued "very active, for stretches of time that were almost unendurable" because of the wearying nature of submarine operations.

"Their work is most spectacular," he said, "but it is a most severe strain. Submarines, which were the most powerful element of my fleet, always operate under difficulty, particularly when the enemy has such a large and constant air superiority for use against the submarines.

"Frequently a submarine's commander is not able to wait and watch after he has pulled the trigger. He hears an explosion, but he cannot wait around to see exactly what happens.

"Ah, but there was one captain who is the envy of all the rest. He entered an anchorage which he had reason to believe the Japanese used—went out of his way to have a look. He was lucky, for there he saw two Japanese vessels, one of them very good, and one quite good.

"The ships were at anchor, lying broadside toward him, unsuspecting, and he had time to work everything out.

"He fired, watched the torpedoes hit, watched the Japanese go overboard in all directions. Yes, that captain was the envy of the fleet."

Witness Tells of Atrocities

CHUNGKING, China, March 12 (AP)—Phyllis Harrop, first foreign woman to escape from Japanese-occupied Hong Kong, gave an eyewitness account of the atrocities committed by the invaders, in complete confirmation of the report before Great Britain's House of Commons March 10 by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Miss Harrop, whose anti-vice crusades won her the name of "Hong Kong's District Attorney Dewey," said both Chinese and Europeans were victims of the invaders.

She said her own houseboy was killed—bayonetted for no apparent reason. Fourteen other Chinese in the same house were killed. Her own amah (woman servant) was assaulted by three or four Japanese soldiers. She cited cases of foreign women, as well as natives, who were fatally assaulted.

Miss Harrop, an Englishwoman, who escaped from the former Crown Colony in mid-January, said all American, Dutch, and British men, women, and children were interned in the Stanley district on Hong Kong Island, while prisoners of war were interned at Kowloon, on the mainland.

She said the civilian internees—600 Americans, 3,000 British, and 70 Dutch nationals—were given two bowls of rice a day each in addition to a small ration of vegetables. They also were given fish occasionally, but never any meat.

There was no foreign food available, she declared, since the Japanese gathered up all the small stocks in the shops and warehouses and shipped them off to Japan.

Miss Harrop, who was attached to the British Secretariat of Foreign Affairs in Hong Kong, gave this picture of the Japanese occupation:

The invaders seized all the metal they could find, including railings and even statues. The famous bronze lions at the entrance to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, where the United States Consulate General had its offices, were shipped to Japan. Automobiles also were sent to Japan.

The colony, now under the control of the gendarmerie, has been looted thoroughly. The high cost of food has made living difficult, and as a result many Chinese have been forced to leave.

There is no curfew, but because there also is little law enforcement people keep off the streets as much as possible.

The British defense forces sank most of the ferry boats, so there is no regular communication between Hong Kong Island and the mainland.

All industry has shut down and unemployment is rife.

When the Japanese occupied Hong Kong they disclaimed any knowledge of the Geneva Convention covering the treatment of prisoners of war. Except for two small military hospitals, the Japanese took over all the chief hospitals and equipment and gave the sick and wounded 24 hours' notice or less to get out.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of the Colony, is interned at the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon, where he went on Christmas morning to arrange the surrender of the colony.

Canada Roused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 12—The press everywhere in Canada expressed in forthright fashion the horror and indignation felt by Canadians at Japanese atrocities in Hong Kong. The people of this country are very shocked and angry."

From Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's statement in the House March 10, the specific acts of brutality recounted by Anthony Eden in the British House of Commons were not committed against the Canadian prisoners but that does not alter or lessen the "sense of outrage and feeling of bitter resentment" aroused here as elsewhere in the civilized world, "nowhere more" as Mr. King said "than in the different countries in the British Empire and the United States with which Japan is at war.

The newspapers agree with the Prime Minister that retribution for "barbaric behavior of this kind" must follow in due course and in full measure, but they also agree that with numbers of soldiers and civilians in Japanese hands acts of vengeance against Japanese in this country must not be permitted. The Japanese in this country will be watched most carefully to prevent any sort of sabotage or other enemy action but they will not be treated with any brutality.

The news of Japanese atrocities at Hong Kong is sinking like iron into the thought of Canada. Newspapers repeat with approval Mr. Eden's words "we can best express our sympathy with the victims of these appalling outrages by redoubling our efforts to secure his (Japan's) utter and overwhelming defeat."

Safe in Hong Kong

CHUNGKING, March 12 (AP)—Addison E. Southard, United States Consul General at Hong Kong, and members of his staff are interned in two houses on "The Peak," the select residential district of that Japanese-occupied colony, reliable reports said today.

Members of the group are allowed out once or twice a week under Japanese escort to buy food. The Americans have no funds, but are getting credit from a neutral firm, the reports said.

Poll Tax

Continued from Page 1

process steadily diminishes. Political "disillusionment and defeatism" is an outgrowth of poll tax requirements, Mr. Evans declared.

The present poll-tax states, with the amount required in each, follow:

Alabama, $1.50; Arkansas, $1; South Carolina, $1; Georgia, $1; Mississippi, $2; Virginia, $1.50; Tennessee, $2; Texas, $1.

This only tells part of the story, however, because in four of the states the tax is cumulative. As explained by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, southern regional representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in Georgia the tax is cumulative for seven years. In Alabama it is cumulative from 21 up to 45 years of the voter's life, putting a prohibitive burden on poor persons. Under such a system those who would like to vote only in presidential elections frequently find four years' tax arrears against them. After the poll-tax cumulative period ends, at 45, voters cannot vote until all back taxes are clear.

Aid to Buss Ride

"Elected representatives forget those people who do not share in their election," Miss Mason, descendant of the Mason who signed the Declaration of Independence, declared. She cited the instance of a ward in the City of Richmond where conditions of squalor became intolerable and finally were exposed. She said the representative from the district that included the ward explained on the stand that since few of the people in the ward voted, he had not regarded them as his constituents and paid them little attention.

This is the universal political rule, she said, of legislative indifference to those who lack the vote. The poll-tax system helps boss rule, she charged, since the power to pay the tax gravitates into the hands of the interested machine in power. She charged that in some states blank receipts are paid for in bulk and later filled in and presented by persons other than those for whom issued.

Jennings Perry, Associate Director of the Nashville Tennessean and Chairman of the National Anti-Poll-Tax Committee, described the tax as a deliberate device preventing exercise of democratic government. He called it "a crime against democracy—committed not in Czechoslovakia, but in Tennessee."

Two States Compared

Contrasting Kentucky—without the tax—with Tennessee which has it, Mr. Perry said that only about half the percentage of possible voters go to the polls in Tennessee as against Kentucky, although the two states generally are alike in economic and racial conditions. Up to 1888, the voting percentage of the two States was about the same. Then Tennessee adopted the poll tax. In the 1924 election, 54 per cent of the electorate voted in Kentucky and only 20 per cent in Tennessee; in 1940, 57 per cent voted in Kentucky and only 30 per cent in Tennessee.

The present Senate hearings are expected to last some weeks. The question turns largely on the constitutional issue of whether Congress can do anything to effect the long-sought reform. Three southern states have abolished the poll tax in recent years, Florida, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

House Pork Barrel Stored

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The House killed two flood control and power projects in connection with a War Department appropriation bill yesterday and Administration leaders decided to shelve temporarily the separate $1,000,000,000 rivers and harbors bill "because of the temper of the House."

The omnibus measure would authorize the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway and the $200,000,000 Florida Ship Canal among other projects. It had been slated for consideration this month but Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, indicated that action would be deferred until April.

In passing a $333,950,826 appropriation for the War Department's civil functions and sending it to the Senate, the House eliminated, 104 to 65, a $616,700,000 allotment for starting the Bull Shoals Flood Control and Power Project in Arkansas and refused, 126 to 80, to add $2,106,000 for initial construction of the Table Rock Dam in Missouri. The two projects would cost ultimately $87,500,000.

The House kept intact a variety of other allotments including maintenance of the Panama Canal. They included:

$161,437,800 for flood control projects already under way.

$107,516,810 for the Panama Canal, including $56,826,800 toward continuing construction of a third set of locks.

$57,502,500 for improvement and maintenance of rivers and harbors.

$227,840 for the Alaska Communications Commission.

$832,345 for burial expenses.

$4,166,000 for hydroelectric power at the Fort Peck Dam.

$4,166,000 for hydrolectric power at the Bonneville Dam.

$967,531 for the Soldiers' Home in Washington.

Australia

Continued from Page 1

troops have confidence that their General is a fighting man. Unless the man in the front lines believes this he is inclined to get a defeatist psychology and begin to feel more concerned over his individual safety than in fighting to the end.

Obviously there are plenty of other Generals who may equal or even exceed General MacArthur as strategist. But General MacArthur is the ma nwhose appointment would end all doubts and make the individual fighting man believe in the value of fighting resolutely.

Mexico Jails Engineer

COLUMA, Mexico, March 12 (AP)—Carlos Sauber Lesse, a German engineer in charge of the Manzanillo electric plant, was jailed yesterday on charges of espionage and spreading subevrsive propaganda. He was brought here from Manzanillo, Mexico's second most important Pacific port, which was formerly a call for many Japanese ships.

Told to Fake Work Committee Informed

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 12 (AP)—Charles Anderson, aircraft worker, testified today before a State Senate Committee on Economic Planning that the Ryan Aeronautical Company had made its employees do faked work to give an appearance of operating full blast when William S. Knudsen, then associate director of the OPM, visited the plant last summer.

"Foremen stationed men at finished wings and instructed them to act as though they were working," Mr. Anderson said. "For two days before that, there had been practically a standstill in work on wings, but that day we looked busy for the benefit of Mr. Knudsen."

Mr. Anderson, employed in the Ryan wing assembly department, told the committee the Ryan plant recently had reduced its work week to five days to avoid wholesale layoffs and "to stretch out its work to the next contract."

Mr. Anderson said he thought the aircraft workers would feel "a lot better if they get a chance to work full blast, instead of loafing because of lack of materials or other breakdowns."

Senator Robert W. Kenny of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee, said he understood there was a "great deal of idleness and slowup" in defense industries, and suggested that Mr. Anderson submit his charges to Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board.

N. Y. Senate Bill Lets Students Aid Farmers

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—Release of public school students over 14 years to take temporary farm jobs would be permitted by a bill passed 32 to 6 by the Senate yesterday and sent to the Assembly.

The practice was initiated by agreement between Governor Lehman and legislative leaders last autumn to help meet an acute farm labor shortage.

Failure to Pay Tax On Liquor Is Costly

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12 (AP)—Lewis Rosenberg's failure to pay the $1-a-gallon defense tax on 1,820 gallons of liquor last October to date has cost him almost $16,000.

Pleading guilty to a charge of failing to report the stock for payment of the tax, Mr. Rosenberg, former liquor stores owner, was fined $4,000 in Federal Court by Judge Elwood Hamilton.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1941

THE 95th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company covering operations for 1941 will be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 14, 1942. Operating revenues increased $136,447,755 or 28.6% over 1940. Operating expenses increased $104,222,597 or 30.8%. Taxes increased $22,274,360 or 50.8%. Net income was $52,383,958 an increase of $11,608,128. Surplus was $48,414,588, equal to 7.4% ($3.68 per share) upon the outstanding Capital Stock (par $50) as compared with 5.6% ($2.80 per share) in 1940.

OPERATING RESULTS	1941	Increase or Decrease Over 1940
Total Operating Revenues Were	$614,041,163	I $136,447,755
Total Operating Expenses Were	442,677,275	I 104,222,597
Leaving Net Revenue From Railway Operations of	171,363,888	I 32,225,158
Taxes Amounted to	66,159,548	I 22,274,360
Hire of Equipment and Joint Facility Rents Were	8,101,852	D 642,204
Leaving Net Railway Operating Income of	97,102,488	I 10,603,002
Income From Investments and Other Sources Was	* 41,663,095	I 365,787
Making Gross Income of	138,765,583	I 10,968,789
Fixed Charges, Chiefly Rentals Paid to Leased Roads, and Interest on the Company's Debt	86,381,625	D 639,339
Leaving Net Income of	52,383,958	I 11,608,128
Appropriations to Sinking and Other Funds, etc.	3,969,370	I 90,209
Surplus	$ 48,414,588	I $ 11,517,923

**Includes dividend of $5,000,000 (par value) in securities received from Pennsylvania Co.*

Dividends aggregating 4% ($2.00 per share) were paid during 1941, compared with 3% ($1.50 per share) in 1940.

The Board takes pleasure in acknowledging the continued efficiency and loyalty of all the employes during this period of great national stress. We know that they will continue to do their full share in meeting the additional heavy responsibilities that have now been placed upon them.

M. W. CLEMENT, *President*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHIP AND TRAVEL VIA PENNSYLVANIA

Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report from J. Taney Wilcox, Secretary, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Community Listening Weekly Habit in Chicago

Review of Recordings

Listening to phonograph records may not have to be just a fireside avocation or a solitary pursuit. In Chicago, through the efforts of a group of music lovers, it has become a community habit. For, despite the war and defense activities, free weekly concerts of phonograph recordings given in the downtown Chicago Public Library and in several outlying community centers are drawing capacity audiences.

The concerts, which include operatic, symphonic, classic, and a few semi-classic numbers, are attended not solely by professional musicians, but for the most part by people who just enjoy good music. Businessmen and women, teachers, housewives, laborers, skilled workers, students, and, since the downtown library programs are on Saturday afternoon, by many soldiers and sailors on leave.

Records for the program are furnished by Elsen's Allied Arts Guild, a nonprofit organization made up of people who regard music as a hobby and who want to spread the love of good music throughout the city. Lists of books to supplement the concert are supplied by the library, and leading local musicians frequently appear as guest speakers.

'Ridiculous to Sublime?'

There are those who may object to the popularization of the classics by their rearrangement for dance orchestras. But, to say the least, it has made a lot of people familiar with Tchaikovsky, Debussy and Ravel, for instance, who might never have crossed the path of this music in any other fashion.

In fact, a local record dealer of our acquaintance switched over several prospective clients who came into his store, and incidentally increased his own sales, from the popular arrangement of a Tchaikovsky melody to the genuine music. In some cases these prospective clients thought rather timidly that the original music might be over their heads. But after a trial they agreed that the genuine music was easy to take. This record dealer may have launched them into the beginning of a liking for the sterner music.

Occasionally, too, popular music can be given the reverse treatment, that is, lifted to the sublime by proper arrangements. That is most certainly the case in the exceptionally attractive and sensitive arrangements for string quartet of some of Jerome Kern's music. This is contained in the second volume of Kern's music in a Decca album done by the Gordon String Quartet, just released.

The current album presents arrangements of "All the Things You Are," "The Way You Look Tonight," "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," and "Bill," among others. These arrangements were done by Charles Miller based on condensed sketches made by Mr. Kern. Mr. Miller is a concert violinist and a close associate of Mr. Kern, who commissioned him to make the quartet arrangements. Mr. Kern, some may recall, was also recently honored when Artur Rodzinski conducted a symphonic arrangement of "Scenario for Orchestra," based on Mr. Kern's music to "Show Boat." Here again in these quartet arrangements it is hoped that they may create new interest in the chamber form.

Popular

Decca also continues its excursions into various jazz styles with the issue of its "New Orleans Jazz" album. This reintroduces to the jazz cognoscenti such denizens of the Delta as Louis Armstrong, Red Allen, Zutty Singleton, Johnny Dodds, Jimmy Noone, and Sidney Bechet. This is the style which traveled up the Mississippi and put in at Chicago, where it swept along with it such well-knowns as the McPartlands, Condons, Freemans, Biederbeckes, and Teschemakers. Modern echoes of it carry along in Benny Goodman, Gene Krupa, "Muggsy" Spanier, Harry James, among others.

In this album the superiority of the Armstrong ensemble, made up of musicians who have come north and east to seek commercial success, is apparent at once. The best here are the "2:19 Blues," in slow indigo tempo, and "Down in Honky Tonk Town," which is a remarkable description, in fast time, of the district in which it was originally heard. The other ensembles are more ragged, but the spirit is there, and on this score there should be no complaint. Best known in the latter group are "Shim-Me-Sha-Wabble" and "King Porter Stomp," both sides done by Zutty Singleton's group.

In the current Decca list Bing Crosby sings, with Woody Herman beating it out in the background, the now familiar "Deep in the Heart of Texas," pairing with it an easier tempoed "Let's All Meet at My House." With John Scott Trotter's band from his radio program, Bing sings the song with that oldtime feeling, "I Don't Want to Walk Without You," coupling with it "Moonlight Cocktail." Hildegarde sings, on a Red Decca label, the revived oldie, "You Made Me Love You," and, on the other side she sings the infrequently heard Gershwin tune, "My Cousin in Milwaukee."

Their Eyes Call Eloquently to America

Refugees Supported by Save the Children Union of London

Midwestern Groups Aiding British Nurseries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—They're a long way off from Chicago, these British tots, two to five years old, whose mothers must work in munition factories. But midwestern groups, like those already organized in the East and Northwest, are undertaking to provide them with nurseries where they can receive proper food and care while their mothers help win the war.

The Save the Children Federation, organized two decades ago in Geneva, Switzerland, and now having American headquarters in New York City, is sponsoring the movement to help the British children. Recently, following a visit from former Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who is chairman of the corporation, organization was begun in the Chicago area and is now going forward.

The Save the Children Federation doesn't confine its activities to aiding children overseas; it stands ready to help children in need wherever they may be found. It has already done much for mountain children in the Southern States, and intends to continue this work.

First-Hand Investigation

The American members of the Federation are particularly interested in the plight of British youngsters partly because Governor Allen made a visit to the British Isles to find out for himself what was being done and what was needed, and has brought back a moving first-hand story of the British situation. He is enthusiastic about the great amount of good that can be done with comparatively small contributions for the establishment of nurseries for children of working British mothers.

A nursery can be set up for one year with a contribution of $4,500, a sum which will be matched in full, he says, by the British Government. A goal of 100 nurseries has been set and 17 have already been established. In addition, the Federation plans to give supplemental aid to 11,000 refugee children from invaded countries who are now living in Britain.

Among midwest cities supporting nurseries are Ann Arbor, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Wichita, Kan. Midwest regional headquarters have been organized in Detroit, Chicago, Nashville, and Kansas City.

Varied Areas Covered

Chicago is undertaking to raise money through "silver teas," to which each guest contributes a coin. A number have been given in the University of Chicago community, reports Mrs. Anita Simpson, Midwest director.

While devoting itself at the moment to establishing nurseries for small Britishers, the American branch of the Save the Children Federation continues its keen interest in children of the Southern mountain regions, Mrs. Simpson emphasizes. The committee sponsors demonstration schools for children in the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and West Virginia, and is spreading its work to the Ozarks.

Last year the Federation reached 50,000 needy children in these areas, and kept more than 30,000 of them in school, according to a report of the national executive director, John R. Voris. The idea is not to give up any of this work, but to supplement it with aid to British children who need it so much and to make it possible for mothers to do the factory work so necessary to success of the armed forces.

Allied Strategy in Far East: Countering the Next Blow

Continued from Page 1

heads over the next barrier, the Brahmaputra River, at the same time warding off the expected Japanese flanking movement by landings along the eastern littoral of the Bay of Bengal from Cape Nigrais to Calcutta itself. At the same time air power must be directed offensively against all Nipponese encroachments both by land and sea.

Along the Australian front speculation may be made as to the direction and strength of the expected Japanese attack. The shortest approach is, of course, across the Timor and Arafura Seas, along the Northern Australian coastline. Infiltration along the east coast, inside the Great Barrier reef, may also be expected.

The question most pertinent at the moment is whether or not the Japanese will make their next main effort against India or against Australia. A third possibility is that they will make simultaneous moves, but against this must be weighed the question of logistics—time and space factors, and of means. Can Japan develop a double-headed divergent campaign, in effect two overseas large-scale invasions, more than 3,000 miles from the home land?

No Breathing Spell

That this attempt may be made is devoutly to be wished for. By the United Nations. In that event, think military men, the Japanese must not be allowed an instant's breathing space on any front, even if that meant a constant nibbling that, under other conditions, might be considered diversion of our own means.

And there is the possibility of the Japanese attempting another Pearl Harbor at Russia's Vladivostok.

Japan may well be preparing to launch an assault on the Soviet maritime provinces before formally declaring war on Russia. The attack presumably will come at a time of Japan's choosing, unless the Russians are so well prepared that the Japanese are foiled.

Strategic Position

The fall of Singapore and the removal of the threat to Japan of large-scale Anglo-American naval action based on it, has made it possible for Japan to turn about and attempt to cripple the northern route, the only direction in which Japan is immediately exposed to a United Nations counteroffensive. Some Far Eastern attack on Soviet Russia might synchronize with a Hitler spring offensive against Moscow or Turkey.

The port city of Vladivostok juts over the Sea of Japan just 700 air-miles northwest of Tokyo, a two-hour distance for a bombing plane. Vladivostok is a sword hanging over Japan's head. It is the logical point from which a United Nations offensive against the Japanese islands might be launched.

Japan's fear of the strategic position of Western Siberia in relation to its own industrial and governmental home islands dates far back. Even during the first World War, when planes were still a weapon of secondary importance, Japan invaded Siberia, hoping to push the Russian influence to the west of Lake Baikal. Since then Japanese northward expansion into Siberia has become an integral part of Japan's continental policy.

Moreover, a Japanese attack upon the Soviet Union is necessary to a co-ordinated Axis drive. In its military pact with Germany and Italy, signed on Jan. 18, Japan is believed to have pledged itself to go to war against the Soviet Union whenever Germany should begin its new spring offensive either against Moscow or the Middle East.

The fall of Singapore has materially affected the situation. As long as Singapore stood, there was a threat of Anglo-American naval action against Japan in the South Pacific. Japan's successes at Singapore and in other parts of the South Pacific, have removed this threat. There is now but one route left by which America can deal a fatal blow to Japan. That is the route through Siberia.

Circle of Conquest

With the southern threat eliminated so that a United Nations offensive cannot soon be launched from there, it is highly probable that Japan will turn its attention to the northern part of its grandiose circle of conquest.

It is known that Japan maintains 33 to 34 divisions in Manchuria, and two divisions in Korea. Even in the face of heavy losses in the Battle of the South Seas, Japan is not known to have withdrawn any sizable portion of its garrison from the Siberian border. It is also known that Japanese planes totaling between 1,500 and 2,000, based on fields in North Manchuria and Korea, have orders to stand by to take off at a moment's notice for Soviet air bases in the maritime provinces.

Considering that on each front the Japanese must consolidate their gains, and establish temporary bases for further advances, it is necessary that they first crush all resistance. But to crush resistance means constant pushing ahead. Hence, by unrelenting nibbling, it is felt, the forces of the Rising Sun would be committed to a vicious circle resulting in the end in an over-extension which would permit delivery of a smashing counterattack. Hitler has found this out in Russia.

All these contingencies take no account of the political problem now facing the British Empire in satisfying Indian desires for autonomy. On this front the British Parliament must make quick decision, it would seem, lest the entire foundation of Empire strength in India melt in crumbling sands of revolt. But that is another story.

Given a solid foundation in India, and given the present determined attitude of China, operating on the northern flank of the far-flung eastern battle-line, the prospects of the United Nations in this theater are much better than cursory glance would envisage.

But it can't be done by talking. It can only be done on the battlefield by the fighting men of all the United Nations.

Marine Corps Course Eases Up on Entrance

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP) — College freshmen and sophomores may now enlist in the Marine Corps Officers Training Corps, the Marine Recruiting Office announced. Heretofore only college juniors and seniors were eligible.

Chinese Envoy Calls For Patience in War

By the Associated Press

East Orange, N. J., March 12

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, declared yesterday that "a long and hard war still faces your nation, my nation and all our Allies," but that the "tide has now turned" in favor of the United Nations.

"We have not the slightest doubt about the ultimate and not too distant victory of our common fight against our common foes," said Dr. Hu in a speech prepared for the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce and Civics of the Oranges and Maplewood.

"Let us learn from China a little lesson of patience. Let us remember that this is the greatest war in human history, which cannot be won in three months.

"The faith of my people has been vindicated."

The most essential factor in China's five-years resistance to the Japanese, said the Ambassador, was "China's patient and unfaltering faith in the ultimate triumph of her just cause."

Allies Smash New Guinea Invasion Fleet

Continued from Page 1

sisted of 14 cruisers, 55 destroyers, 25 submarines and 5 aircraft carriers—protecting more than 60 transports. The Allied fleet, said the Premier, was less than one third of this armada. If the often-exaggerated Japanese claims are accurate, the United Nations, since the start of the war in the Pacific, have lost 7 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 12 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 44 submarines, and 42 other fighting ships.

In Burma, where the Japanese advance likewise was marking time, the Allies, retreating north toward Manadalay, still retained some command of the air and were attacking the Japanese-occupied port of Moulmein. The visit of American Lieut. Gen. J. W. Stilwell to this field, as Chief of Staff to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, gave rise to expectation of plans for an Allied attack—a prospect that gained some backing from reports that Japanese were digging in around Pegu on the Rangoon-Lashio Railway.

Another field in which the Japanese were marking time was the Philippines, where their main activity appeared to be directed toward propagandizing the Filipinos into capitulation.

New Guinea:

Two days of violent air attack, which littered the Japanese-won beachheads of New Guinea with the wreckage of an invasion armada and battered potential Japanese bases, gave Australia valuable hours today to muster fighting power for a stand on its own shores.

Japan's first spearhead apparently was blunted by the aerial blows March 11 at hangars and runways of Salamaua and Lae, following the aerial onslaught the day before which sank, burned, or beached at least 7 ships and brought to at least 13 the number of Japanese transports put out of action off New Guinea and New Britain.

There was, however, no word of new action to indicate the next turn of the fight, nor any further news of a second strong Japanese convoy last reported headed for Port Moresby, Capital of New Guinea, only 300 miles from the Australian mainland.

The blows by the Royal Australian Air Force—bolstered by big United States bombers—were believed to have seriously dislocated the Japanese invasion timetable.

The United States War Department reported that eight heavy American bombers, raiding Japanese shipping at Salamaua, had left 2 ships sinking, four on fire, and 1 beached on the shore.

The force of bombers, commanded by Maj. Richard H. Carmichael, dropped 18 tons of bombs on Japanese ships in the harbor, the Department said. None of the planes was damaged.

An Australian communiqué said that the attacks on Salamaua and Lae had torn craters in Japanese-operated runways, and that airport buildings also were destroyed.

Japanese fighters attempted to intercept the RAAF planes but broke off the battle after one of them had been shot down.

All Australian planes returned safely, it was said.

Port Moresby, the most likely major marshalling point for the full-scale spring upon Australia now expected at any time, was attacked during the day by 12 enemy bombers which perhaps had the objective of seeking to reduce the defenses there for the apparently imminent attempt at landings from the sea.

For its part, the RAAF, now reinforced by the returned veterans of the far campaigns of the British Empire, ranged far.

Aside from their violent attacks on the enemy off Salamaua, Australian aircraft also descended on enemy transports at Finschhafen, on the New Guinea coast above Salamaua, and while detailed results were not observed it was known that bombs fell in the target area.

Japanese Reports:

Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo acknowledged today that three of its warships were damaged and six other ships sunk, beached, or damaged in landing operations March 10 at Lae and Salamaua on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

The announcement said one cruiser, two destroyers and three "requisitioned ships" were damaged slightly. Two other "requisitioned ships" and one military transport were reported sunk or grounded.

(A Berlin version of the announcement referred to the requisitioned ships as "enemy" vessels taken over by the Japanese.)

Meanwhile Premier General Hideki Tojo told a special session of the Japanese Diet that Japan has captured more than 210,000 prisoners since the start of war in the Pacific.

To the Diet, summoned to celebrate the conquest of the Dutch East Indies and hear reports on the first three months of the war, the Premier repeated the claim that "the main fleet of the United States and Britain already has disappeared from the surface of the Pacific," and that "all enemy strongholds in the Southwest Pacific are in our hands."

He added that "Japan's defense position along the northern border (the frontier with Soviet Russia) is solid."

Japan's Navy Minister, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, in his part of the summarization, said 130 United Nations warships had been sunk. He declared that the Japanese Navy losses were "only 4 destroyers, 4 submarines, 5 special submarines, 1 special vessel, 5 minesweepers, and 27 transports."

General Tojo said Japanese planes and guns had shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 1,600 planes and Japanese forces had captured 2,100 pieces of artillery, 180,000 rifles, machine guns, and pistols, and 28,000 tanks, motor cars, and railway cars.

This list would be increased, he said, when detailed information was received from the Burma Front on the capture of Rangoon.

The Premier said many "industrial establishments and other vital resources" in the Netherlands Indies had been found to have suffered relatively little damage and were being rehabilitated.

Admiral Shimada said United Nations naval losses since the start of the war included 7 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 12 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 44 submarines, and 42 other warships sunk; and 4 battleships, and 72 other warships including cruisers and destroyers damaged.

He said 128 merchant ships aggregating 680,000 tons had been sunk, and 92 ships totaling 300,000 tons damaged badly.

Besides these, 502 ships were captured by the Japanese, the Navy Minister said.

Burma:

British bombers operating from new bases in Central Burma have carried out their second heavy attack within 48 hours on the Japanese-occupied port of Moulmein, according to a Royal Air Force communiqué relayed today by the All-India Radio.

The raid was staged March 11, the communiqué said, with "enemy positions" the chief target.

The apparent lull in the land fighting was borne out by the fact that there was no new report from Army headquarters. A British military commentator in London, however, said fighting "doubtless will follow" in Central Burma, where British Imperial troops have withdrawn from the Irrawaddy River Delta and are consolidating with Chinese forces.

A Chungking dispatch reported that the Japanese were constructing a network of trenches north of the railway junction town of Pegu, which lies 40 miles north of Rangoon. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, new American Chief of Staff in the China area under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was en route to Burma on a tour of inspection.

The military commentator said the British forces are "in the main intact, though they must have suffered heavy casualties."

Philippines:

With the war in the Pacific entering its four month, Japan's propaganda machine was working overtime in efforts to crack both Gen. Douglas McArthur's troops and Filipino civilians into capitulation.

The Japanese used every angle of appeal, ranging from Japan's swift advances to the south to the Japanizing of Filipino textbooks in Manila preparatory to the reopening of the schools.

In an effort to play upon the emotions of Filipino-American troops, Japanese planes dropped leaflets telling them they "had been sold out by the United States in favor of other allies."

Surrender cards also were dropped carrying detailed information to facilitate their advancing to Japanese lines unhindered.

These and other methods used to try to get the defenders out of the dust-covered Bataan Peninsula have been completely ineffective with the soldiers other than to re-enforce their determination to fight on even more strongly.

The Manila Radio all day long is playing American records, even favorite United States patriotic tunes, which reach Corregidor and Bataan radios in full strength.

During news broadcasts, the announcer presents a rosy picture of the occupied areas in Manila and depicts an increasingly grave situation in the fighting in areas still held by Filipino-American troops.

Australia Sending Food to Singapore

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 12

Premier John Curtin announced today that foodstuffs were being sent by Australia to Japanese-occupied Singapore in an effort to insure the proper feeding of Australian prisoners.

"We were asked to send the stuff," the Premier said.

"It was put to us very straight that it had to be for everybody, including the native population. It goes into the common pool and the Japanese distribute it."

Dutch View:

Premier Peter Gerbrandy of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile declared in a radiocast that the Dutch now would carry on guerrilla warfare in the Pacific in preparation for a large-scale offensive in 1943.

Of the defeat in Java, Premier Gerbrandy said the American and Dutch Fleet in Netherlands Indies waters was less than one third the size of the Japanese armada protecting the 60-odd transports which carried the Japanese invasion troops, but that the Allies nevertheless inflicted a severe blow upon the Japanese.

The Japanese covering fleet, he said, consisted of 14 cruisers, 55 destroyers, 25 submarines, and 5 aircraft carriers. The Netherlands Fleet is being reorganized, he said.

"For the time being, our war in the Pacific will be mainly guerrilla war, but in 1943 it will be an offensive in a larger association together with our Allies, when sea and air supremacy will be obtained," the Premier said.

Mr. Gerbrandy cited as bright spots in the "dark clouds" the maintenance of Allied communication lines in the Atlantic, the loss of millions of Axis soldiers in Russia, the protection of the Suez Canal, and the fact that "the so-called Italian Empire has been smashed to smithereens."

"This war is and remains a world war," Mr. Gerbrandy said in advising the Dutch to beaf up in this difficult hour as the British did in May of 1940. "In this struggle the temporary fall of the Netherlands East Indies is but an incident.

"Our situation in Europe and Asia happens to be the one offering the easiest target. This is a heritage of our fathers which we must accept. But the struggle, in its entirety, continues."

Home Town Fetes Pearl Harbor Hero

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 12 (AP) — Staff Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard, who became a national hero for his unheeded warning of approaching planes at Pearl Harbor, was feted by his fellow townsmen of Newberry last night.

"I hope I can manage to live up to this wonderful buildup," declared Sergeant Lockard after being presented with two watches while the cheers of 700 persons rang in his ears. "I will do all in my power to make your expectations come true. I wish all the men in the service could be as lucky. They are doing their work and want you to do yours."

Sergeant Lockard will be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson in Washington tomorrow. He will enter the Officers Training School at Fort Monmouth, N. J. on March 13.

Oregon Ground Is Broken For New Chromite Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANDON, Ore.—With groundbreaking for the new chromite plant, Krome, Inc., Oregon added another enterprise to its mounting number of victory industries. Work of clearing the site was started at the former Ida M. Shackleford Ranch, two miles north of Sixes in Curry County as bulldozers leveled the land for building sites.

The new plant will be the first to start reduction of chrome ore from Oregon's "black beaches," black sands left centuries ago when the geological elevation of the coastal area separated them from the Pacific.

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'A Kiss for Cinderella' Revived—Dance News—Art Exhibitions

Miss Rainer And Barrie In New York

By John Beaufort

New York

Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," first produced here in 1916, has waited until this year to be revived again locally. Cheryl Crawford and Richard Krakeur are observing the event handsomely at the Music Box, where their revival opened Tuesday evening. Owing partly to the dull period through which the theater is passing, it requires surprisingly little coaxing to be persuaded anew into the charmed atmosphere of the brave Barrie fantasy.

To be sure, the times are not wholly accountable for one's enjoyment. Important credit is due the production itself for capturing at least some of the play's quality and magic. Above all, it is due to Barrie's extraordinary eloquence, the underlying realism with its stark picture of want, the background of ugliness against which the fairy tale unfolds, and the sense of loneliness seeking assuagement, of which Barrie so often wrote.

* * *

What adds immeasurably to the persuasion of the revival is Ralph Forbes' magnificent performance as the Policeman. There is never a moment when you disbelieve this true-blue constable, whether he is growling with official gruffness, making an "infallable" test, practicing a dark disguise, or speaking that brimming and lyric last-act proposal. Mr. Forbes is giving a brave and tender performance of the doggedly romantic knight errant.

As Luise Rainer plays her, Cinderella's "touch of Scotch" has become more than a touch of Austrian, to explain which the play has been slightly altered. It requires some adjustment to the star's accent before one can properly understand what she is saying. Miss Rainer's glistening and wide-eyed style of acting produces a desired effect and should not be questioned merely because it is Continental rather than British. There does, however, seem to be too much awareness on Cinderella's part of her own fragility and too much preoccupation on Miss Rainer's part with her own playing.

At only one point, the dream sequence, does her accent seriously interfere with the sense of the play. The only reason for playing the dream in broad Cockney is that this is the tongue in which a Cockney would presumably dream. The fancy misses a good deal of its point when Cinderella is not a Cockney.

* * *

The dream passage has been arranged in a musical comedy style which may delight admirers of theater spectacle more than it does admirers of Barrie. It typifies a certain overemphasis in Mr. Strasberg's staging that is also noticeable in the use of the musical accompaniment a newly composed score might have been worth while, since music is so important to this production.

The supporting cast imoderately effective. Cecil Humphreys makes an admirable Mr. Bodie, "the least distinguished person in Who's Who," during Act I but appears to have grown somewhat away from his characterization by Act III. Victor Morley as Mr. Jennings and Jacqueline Gateley as Ellen are noticeable among the players of smaller roles. The infant inhabitants of the mysterious boxes are acted by Abby Bonime, Elizabeth Leland, Marilyn Chu, and Patsy O'Shea. Glen Langan's unrestrained imitation of a professional Irishman is not helpful to the last act.

Harry Horner's settings are handsome and contribute effectively to the elaborate scheme of the production. This is true also of Paul Du Pont's costumes for the dream scene, to which Catherine Littlefield has contributed the choreography.

Carmen Amaya With Some of Her Group

The flamenco dancer will make her Boston debut in Symphony Hall Friday evening, April 24.

'A Kiss for Cinderella'

By Sir James M. Barrie. Starring Luise Rainer. Directed by Lee Strasberg. Settings by Harry Horner. Choreography by Catherine Littlefield. Costumes by Paul Du Pont. Presented by Cheryl Crawford and Richard W. Krakeur at the Music Box Theater beginning on March 10. The cast includes:

Mr. Bodie	Cecil Humphreys
Policeman	Ralph Forbes
Miss Thing	Luise Rainer
Mr. Jennings	Victor Morley
Mrs. Maloney	Emily Loraine
Marion	Doris Patston
Coster	Le Roi Operti
Gladys	Abby Bonime
Delphine	Elizabeth Leland
Ching Ching	Marilyn Chu
Gretchin	Patsy O'Shea
Godmother	Edith King

Correction

The hours of Anna Sokolow's classes at the Senia Russakoff School of Dance, 431 Boylston Street, under the auspices of The Contemporary Dance Group, are: For beginners, 6:30, and for advanced pupils, 7:45, on both Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

NBC

Kerstin Thorborg

As Orfeo in Gluck's opera which will be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association at the Metropolitan Theater, Monday evening, March 23. She will also be heard in "Lohengrin," Thursday evening, March 19, and in "Die Walküre," Tuesday evening, March 24.

Concert Programs

For the final concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts, afternoon of March 18, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, lists the Larghetto from Handel's Concerto in B minor for strings; Mr. Beckett's "Carmel," the Sea; Delius' "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring"; the Finale from Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony; Heilman's "By the Porta Catania"; Strauss' "Voices of Spring" waltz, and Liszt's Rhapsody No. 2.

* * *

Modern Art Schedule

The Institute of Modern Art announces a couple of programs of "unusual music" to be given at the Institute, 210 Beacon Street, and a third program on three successive days at an auditorium to be announced. The dates are March 17, 9 p. m., and April 21, 9 p. m., for the concerts at the Institute, and May 21 and 22 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 2:30 p. m., for the concerts in the unnamed hall. Composers listed include Hindemith, Stravinsky, Malipiero, Bernstein, Moussorgsky, and MacBride. Another composer is Copland, who will be represented by his American Youth Opera, "The Second Hurricane." He has the three dates in May.

* * *

Conservatory Concerts

New England Conservatory of Music concerts include an orchestral meeting on March 18, with Francis Findlay conducting and Einar Hansen appearing as soloist in Mozart's Violin Concerto in D major (K.271a); a piano recital by Nancy Leland, Recital Hall, evening of March 15; Advanced Student concert, Brown Hall, evening of March 16, and a Boston String Quartet concert Sunday evening in Recital Hall, Beveridge Webster, pianist, assisting, March 22.

* * *

Lauga and Tillotson

Norbert Lauga, violinist, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist, give a program of sonatas by Beethoven, Schubert, and D'Indy at Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, on the evening of March 17, at 8:15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Longy School of Music.

* * *

At Gardner Museum

The Gordon String Quartet gives a program at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on the afternoon of Sunday, March 15, presenting quartets by Beethoven and Dvořák and short pieces by Turina and Glazounoff.

* * *

For Young People

The Stradivarius Quartet gives its last Young People's Friday Concert at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Brahms, Beethoven, Mozart, Mason and Pochon are the composers studied.

* * *

Wellesley Series

Marian Anderson, contralto, appears at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, on the evening of March 17, closing the series of the Wellesley Concert Fund. She presents a program of the type in which she has excelled, the composers including Handel, Schubert, Massenet, Dvořák, Rachmaninoff, Quilter, and Bizet. A set of negro spirituals comes at the conclusion

* * *

Chardon, Cellist

Yves Chardon, violoncellist, assisted by Emanuel Bay, pianist, presents works by Ravel, Falla, Bocherini, and Bach at the Hotel Vendome, afternoon of Sunday, March 22, at 3:30 o'clock.

Shawn Plans Dance School And Festival

Next summer, if all goes well, will see the inauguration of what is tantamount to the first American university of dance, and a dance festival of 40 performances in 10 weekly programs, at Jacob's Pillow, Lee, Mass.— the estate formerly owned and operated by Ted Shawn, now the property of Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, Inc. an educational, artistic, non-profit-making institution chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the purpose of offering public education and entertainment in dance.

Ted Shawn will be the director of both school and festival, and in that capacity will be able to carry out his cherished ideas of giving instruction and presenting performances in all, or at least, many, branches of the art.

Mr. Shawn, assisted by Barton Mumaw, will represent American, character, and music dance; Ruth St. Denis, the ritual and religious aspect; Argentinita, Spanish dance; Bronislava Nijinska, the classical ballet; La Meri, Oriental; Elizabeth Burchenal, American folk; Arthur Mahoney, the eighteenth-century court dance; Elizabeth Water, modern, and dance for laymen and children; Margaret D'Houbler, rhythmic form and analysis; Anne Schley Duggan, fundamentals of rhythm, form and design; and Joseph H. Pilates, conditioning and correctives.

There will be classes for non-resident as well as resident students at this new training center, which will also be at the service of the United States Government, free of charge, to aid in the national program of physical fitness.

The school will open on July 6, and the festival programs will begin on July 8, in the theater, now under construction, seating over 500 persons, which was designed by Joseph Franz, architect of the Berkshire Musical shed at Tanglewood. Each of the programs will be presented four times—Wednesdays (children's matinee), Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 5 p. m., and following the custom at Jacob's Pillow, tea will be served in the theater garden from 4 to 5. At each performance a combination of artists will appear to illustrate the central theme of the program.

The theme of the festival season will be a survey of the whole field of American dance, including the source materials from which it has been evolved, and the various foreign influences which have had definite bearing upon it. The closing program is to be devoted to world premieres of four or five works, the one judged best by an appointed committee to be awarded a prize. In addition to the 40 festival performances there will be approximately 40 lectures on the dance and 20 showings of dance films.

Many of the dancers on the faculty who are international celebrities will take part in the performances. Other artists who have contributed with varying degrees of importance to the American dance, or are leaders in their several fields, will participate, among them, Irene Castle, Anna Duncan, Martha Graham, Helen Tamiris, Agnes de Mille, Catherine Littlefield, Sybil Shearer, Don Oscar and Elizabeth Becque, and the new Oriental dancer, Seiko Sarina, who made her debut at Jacob's Pillow last summer. There are glaring omissions, but the list is incomplete. Other dancers will be announced later.

M. L.

Vandamm

Helen Trenholme, Lucile Watson, John Lodge

In "Watch on the Rhine," Lillian Hellman's play, coming Monday to the Colonial.

News of the Stage

An extra matinee is announced for "New Hellzapoppin" Friday at the Majestic. This is in addition to the regular Saturday matinee, and the management explains that it has been arranged to take care of the heavy demand for seats.

* * *

From the "Watch on the Rhine" company, due at the Colonial Monday, comes report of a prosperous beginning of the road tour at Philadelphia where the first fortnight's gross receipts are said to be more that $41,000. The engagement, the management adds, might have been continued for more than two weeks if it had not been for bookings elsewhere.

* * *

The New England Repertory Company announces the following schedule for its Joy Street Playhouse for the coming week: Wednesday, March 18, "The Old Ladies"; Thursday, March 19, Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid"; Friday, March 20, "Our Town"; Saturday, March 21, "The Imaginary Invalid."

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Rivals—At the Boston Opera House, beginning March 16. Revival of the Sheridan comedy, presented by the Theater Guild, directed by Eva LeGallienne, starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin, and Walter Hampden. Settings and costumes are by Watson Barratt. The revival opened in New York on Jan. 14. The engagement here is for a single week.

Watch on the Rhine—Lillian Hellman's play, at the Colonial beginning on Monday, March 16, as one of the series of subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and Mady Christians are in the cast.

On the Horizon

Claudia—Probably at the Wilbur, beginning Monday, April 20. Rose Franken's play, presented by John Golden as the fifth in the subscription offerings of the American Theater Society and Theater Guild. The cast includes Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, and Olga Baclanova.

The Corn Is Green—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 4. Emlyn Williams' play, about a schoolteacher in Wales, which received the New York critics' award as the best play from abroad last season. Ethel Barrymore heads the cast. The play is the sixth and last in the subscription series.

Two Shows At Horne Galleries

Two solo displays, pictures by Rosamund Tudor and Carol Blanchard, will be exhibited at the Grace Horne Galleries through March 28.

Miss Tudor's pictures relate entirely to Guatemala where she has dwelt for a few years. She has made a great many water colors and several oils which tell us a good deal about the country and the people. Any visitor will feel he knows that beautiful country better for having seen Miss Tudor's faithful record of its streets, dwellings, churches, architectural ruins, daily occupations, and religious processions.

In the oil portraits, the painter reveals the Guatemalans at close range. She makes a particular effort to represent the typical racial traits of the Indians, and she portrays their clothing and their embroideries and weaving clearly.

Carol Carol Blanchard is a newcomer to the Boston galleries. She paints with conviction and sophistication. Her pictures are amusing, fanciful, and sardonic. They possess a touch of the bizarre, a trace of the primitive. They are emphatically of Rive Gauche vintage harking back to the brooding, darksome fantasies of theater and circus painted in Paris in pre-Fascist days. In that interval between two wars painters delighted in fantasy, and they shaped their dreams in gaunt or gauche or gargantuan forms with no substantial resemblance to things seen. We recall Marie Laurençin, Foujita, Marcel Gromaire, Picasso, Pascin, and a host of others who adorned the walls of boulevard galleries expressing an exoticism in which artists languished.

There is a critical quality, a literary reference, a dramatic atmosphere in the pictures of Carol Blanchard which link her with the theater and ballet. She is quick to distill the qualifying trait of character and much of her portraiture is caricature. Her candor and irrepressibility are amusing as they are unexpected.

D. A.

Wheaton Dance Group

A benefit recital for war relief will be given by the Wheaton Dance Group at Wheaton College on Friday evening, March 27, at 8:15.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Dear Public," presented by Irving Caesar. Featuring Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon and Charles Dale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Schubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Saturday at 2:30.
John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Second concert of the season by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Michael Powers, soloist. 8:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Fourth concert in the series by the Stradivarius Quartet. Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, Iwan d'Archambeau and Mrs. Langdon Warner. 4.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Farewell to Arms," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

Exeter—"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4, 7:40.

Fenway—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Blockade," Madeline Carroll and Henry Fonda. 2:43, 6:19, 9:55. "Three Smart Girls," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. 1, 4:27, 8:03.

Metropolitan—"Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. Sidney Toler. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:33. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45.

Modern—"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Safeguarding Military Information," "How to Hold Your Husband," "Changed Identity," "Seven Snapshots," "Toronto Skate Club Carnival," "Carlos Molina and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Men Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—"Viva Mexico," "Mystery Story," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Rhumba Rhythm," "College Sports," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Uptown—"Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1, 4:35, 8:20. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Houston. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
Regent: "All This and Heaven Too," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 3:13, 9:23. "Down in San Diego," Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 5:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
University: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Kathleen" Shirley Temple. 3:33, 9:33. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:17, 8. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:10, 10:25.
Park: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "International Lady, Ilona Massey. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:54, 8:09. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:20, 9:35.
Hyde Park: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine. "Riot Squad," Mary Ruth, R. Cromwell. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2:20, 8:15. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:50, 9:35.
MALDEN—Granada: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.
Maplewood: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Bombay Clipper," Walter Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:10, 9. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 8:20. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 4, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Victor Moore. 3:20, 9:05. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Look Who's Laughing," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. 3:35 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. "Broadway Big Shot," Ralph Bird. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Smiling Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Riot Squad," R. Cromwell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2:07, 7:52. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kathleeen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Blues in the Night," Lloyd Nolan and Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margot. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 7:38, 8:08. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2:14, 6:40, 9:41.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BETTY GRABLE · VICTOR MATURE · JACK OAKIE
SONG of the ISLANDS
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Peggy Leonora Mildred
WEBB WOOD CORBETT NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing" —Robert Benchley
Carly Wharton & Martin Gabel present
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS & SAM CARNOVSKY & JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf.
Evs. Incl. SUN. 6:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"Junior Miss is a joy."—Watts, N. Trib.
The New Comedy Smash
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0720. Evs. 8:30
Evs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30 • Last 4 Times
IRVING CAESAR presents
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The Home Forum

We Are a Teaching Family

I STRAIGHTENED myself up and gave the sheets of paper to the small girl with the blonde pig-tails from next door, who took them gloomily enough and departed.

"Why do you do it?" asked my visitor lazily, lying back in her porch chair.

"Why do I do what? Oh, correct her French composition? Why not?"

"Well, she doesn't seem very grateful."

"They never are. At first. But you see we are a teaching family."

I began to smile. I had never thought of it like that, but we were; from the start. Yes, from my father down, we were bent on teaching, someone or something. The only one who never seemed to bother was my mother; and she was the one who had been a teacher, a real teacher, before she married my father.

"Why did you marry Mummy, Dad?"

"Because she was smart. She wasn't like the other girls. She was a teacher."

But now she never taught, or so it seemed; while her wild and racketing family went around teaching everyone everything.

It started with my father. He was an architect and he used to boast that no plasterer ever left his hands without having learned a little of Greek art. The Parthenon was his ideal; Greek lines, Greek dimensions—these he loved.

He taught us, too, but we did not need him to start us off. At the age of ten, I recall that my older sister, about twelve, decided I should learn French. She got the book and me and corralled us in the nursery. The sessions were long and fiery. I think she locked the door. The book got used to being hurled against the wall. She would go and pick it up every time with the patience of what my brothers called an early Christian martyr. I had to learn. I did learn.

"Why do you have to teach me French?"

"I must teach you." I might have known it. I had the urge myself. One thing our family allowed—the learner could object at the top of her or his voice; the teacher must be patient.

* * *

I had started off myself at the age of five by teaching baby, aged three.

"Mummy, Baby can't read."

"Well, are you teaching her?"

"Yes," with a good deal of disdain, "I could read at three. Baby doesn't even know her letters." My mother, who by this time knew her family, did not argue; after all, she had had six of us and we were the last. She merely said:

"Be patient, dear." Useless for Baby to protest. She was to be taught. She did protest, of course, it was not only her duty, but her right. But she was taught.

My father used to get up at six o'clock every morning to teach me physics. I learned under extreme tension. With him I could not yell or throw the book about; I just learned sullenly and ungratefully. When I had learned all about the common pump, I went out to the back door and taught the yardman. He was pumping water and he did not sulk or scream; he just went on pumping and said at intervals; "Yes, Missie." It was dull, but he had to stand more or less still while I taught him. I wonder if he knew in the least what I was talking about. I did not much care, really.

We had a rather famous uncle who was a professor at one of the larger Universities, and he was the one who made teaching really go. His students almost worshiped him. I remember meeting one in the flickering light of lamps in a side railway station near Capetown, South Africa. I was being seen into a train by friends when this young man came up. I was introduced as the niece of Professor Dash. The way he looked at me was wonderful. You could see he wanted just to touch the hem of my garment. "Professor Dash . . . but he was . . . I knew him . . . he taught me . . ." he stammered and I smiled in a superior manner and climbed into the train. He may be in South Africa yet; he was just one of many.

My eldest sister of all taught us manners. She was the beauty of the family, and we were all a little in awe of her; she was not only lovely to look at, but she seemed to do everything well. She danced like the proverbial thistledown; she sang; she played games; she carried all before her at the University; she studied higher mathematics under Poincaré at the Sorbonne; she knew French literature; Russian literature, English literature. She taught us manners. She would come down in a white dress, with a red parasol, and look at us as if we were serfs or peasants or some peculiarly unpleasing variety of inhabitants of the shores, and tell us in no uncertain tones what we should do and what we should wear. We obeyed her meekly because we felt that, as always, she knew everything; but we rebelled in secret. We were born bolsheviks with a cross strain of anarchism.

* * *

And, all the time, my mother sat and said little. She had an infectious smile and she occasionally came out with a droll remark; but, on the whole, she let her obstreperous offspring teach each other the tricks of the game. I suppose she felt we could discipline each other.

And so, when the yells and bangs and shouts got too loud, she would just send us a message to be more quiet; and, whoever was teaching whom in the school-room or on the lawn or in the garden, would desist for a moment and then the rages would begin again in some farther corner of the grounds; the teacher silent and resourceful when the yelling got too loud, and the learner, exhausting herself or himself in a vain effort to emerge untaught.

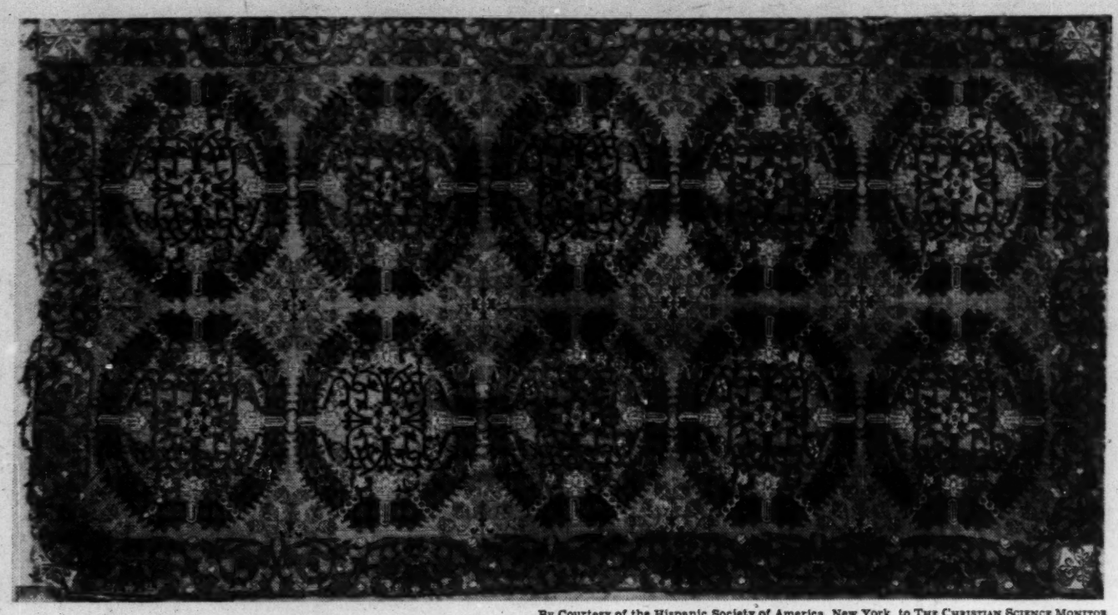
* * *

The little blonde girl came back. She had a cookie in her hand and she was smiling.

"I brought this for you. And thank you."

"You are doing well, Wilhelmina." She curtsied and smiled again and ran off. Teaching isn't so bad, after all.

A. J. S.



By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH RUG

SOMETIME IN THE LATE sixteenth century, this woolen pile rug was made in Spain. It is considered a particularly fine specimen of rug-making because of the close spacing of the warp threads and the large number of knots. There are twenty warp threads to the inch and 121 knots to the square inch. The design is in two shades of green on a coral field.

In These Woods Of Holm

PERHAPS NOTHING could be lovelier than these woods of Holm in the spring. And the birds would then be singing as I have never heard them sing in any other country, though according to W. H. Hudson they cannot compare with the birds of South America. Anyhow these Holm birds, the thrushes, blackbirds, and larks used to set me thrilling with joy in the spring. The thrush I used to think could not be beaten till by April the blackbird began, and then I would think its deep sweet contralto touched deeper into me than the thrush. Still it was the lark that all the time I really preferred. The blackbird had rather a plaintive note. The lark was always trembling with joy. The thrush and the blackbird sat on a branch to sing. The lark in its ecstasy sprang upward to the skies.

With all these joys and beauties of spring, how could I think of autumn in comparison? Yet there is the fact that in the autumn those beech woods of Holm were clothed in such glory of russet and red and yellow, and looked so golden as the evening sun struck upon them, that I used to forget the beauties of the spring. I used to cling on tightly to every moment when the weather was fine enough to show their glory. And I would note and treasure for the coming winter every detail I could fix.—From "The Coming Country," by SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND. (New York: Dutton.)

Sleeping Through Sun-up

Long the light of dawn like a bud has broken,
Thrusting its petals up the sky,
Flicking lids of eyes that refuse to waken,
Lest they should lose their dream thereby.

Drifted out of darkness through gleaming islands,
Still in the ship of sleep I go,
Still remote from dangerous reefs and highlands,
Such as to hear and see and know.

Yet like ancient sailors who laid their courses
Out of the wisdom in their bones,
I become aware of my last resources,
Soon to debark on sunlit stones.

KEITH THOMAS

Tortillas

"NO WATER? Then have something to eat. My wife is making tortillas in the small hut. She is the best of all tortilla makers. I will get some for you."

My friend threw a burlap bag, the Maya raincoat, over his bare shoulders and stepped into the rain. A handsome oval face appeared in the next doorway and some very white teeth gleamed in a smile. Of course the woman had been watching and listening all the time.

Soon the husband returned with a stack of tortillas, wrapped carefully in a white cloth bearing the same fine embroidery of flowers which I had noticed on the women's gowns in Progreso.

Certainly it seemed appropriate that my first real contact with the Indians had to do with tortillas. In Yucatan, corn or maize (the Indians call it *ixim* (ee-sheem) and the Spaniards call it *mais*) probably had its first home, and from here it spread over the world. For as many centuries as the histories and legends can go back, the Maya civilization has been based on corn. No Maya Indian of the bush could live without this crop which evolved from grass, and even in the Yucatan cities it is essential. Even more than the French peasant reveres his bread does the Maya love *ixim*.

I looked at the tortillas, the pale brown pancakes of ground corn, with an interest which had little to do with hunger. Then I tasted one and found it rather heavy and without attractive flavor. I wanted butter and sugar to make it savory like a New England flapjack. As the man watched me munching away with difficulty, the expression on his face showed that he expected compliments.

"They're rather dreadful. I'd prefer to eat hay," I should have said. Instead, with the cowardice which seizes us in mean huts as well as in polite drawing rooms, I cleared my teeth and murmured, "They are very fine. And now may I see how they are made?" . . .

The woman sat with regal bearing at her humble altar in the other hut. And that altar was nothing more than a three-legged wooden stool, covered with a huge banana leaf, on which she was molding dough into thin cakes the diameter of an old-fashioned stove lid. From half a gourd, she took a ball of dough in her fingers, deftly modeled it into shape on the elephant-eared leaf by patting it and turning it, and then flipped the cake onto an iron griddle plate held over a wood fire by three stones. . . .

By asking more questions, I learned that this vital process of tortilla-making is not quite so simple as it seemed. Of course the corn must be planted and then harvested. The long ears, often red and black as well as yellow, hard as flint, are placed on a grill-like table in the cornfields, which are called milpas. Beaten with sticks by men on ladders, the kernels loosen and drop into a basket under spaces between the saplings which form the grill. . . .

In order to make the corn soft for tortillas, the kernels are boiled in water for three minutes and are left to soften for three or four hours in a pail of limewater. Then the kernels are run through a mill and so the dough, or *masa*, is produced.

The house where I sat used a mill which was an ordinary Yankee meat grinder, turned by hand. In the cities and some advanced villages, women bear the softened corn on their heads, in jars, to a communal electric mill. And woe to the visitor who has a lodging near by when the mill starts grinding at dawn.

In the bush, where I spent much time later, I found in common use the old-fashioned stone mortar and pestled rolling pin, of a sort to be seen in old sculpture on the ruined temples. Whatever the method, every Maya woman knows how to make tortillas.—From "Yucatan," by LAWRENCE DAME. (New York: Random House.)

Waiting at the Door

NOBODY thought of going away if the door was not opened at once. You gave the brass knocker two or three good bangs and turned around to look off while you waited. Some people sat down on the stone slab at the top of the steps, in the hollow worn by the feet of other people who had banged that knocker.

There was always something to look at from there. The Academy was in a sightly spot, set above the town on a shelf of rocky ground jutting out from the mountain. The Principal's house, like a cairn of reddish stones, stood at the south end of this shelf. When you sat on its front steps, if you turned your head to the left, you looked down the steep slope of Academy Hill, to where the square gray tower of St. Andrew's, . . . the three factory smokestacks down by the Depot, and the many slate roofs—gray, green, and rosy—of Clifford showed through the densely-leaved maples. To your right was the long three-story stone Academy building. Sometimes, as now, a set of tennis was being played on one of the Academy courts, and you could watch that without so much as turning your head, the courts being directly in front of the Principal's house. . . . If there were nothing else, the two exotic-looking old sycamores on each side of the front entrance were a treat to see. They were the only sycamores in town; people said they were the very most northerly ones in the State. Nobody minded waiting for that door to be opened.—From "Seasoned Timber," by DOROTHY CANFIELD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Worthy Evidence of Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET ISAIAH was divinely directed to show the people the true fast in the words (Isaiah 58:6, 7): "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

In ancient days sacrifices were placed on the altar to express gratitude to God. Through the ages, as the concept of Deity has become more spiritual, the manner of expressing gratitude has likewise changed.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 4): "To keep the commandments of our Master and follow his example, is our proper debt to him and the only worthy evidence of our gratitude for all that he has done. Outward worship is not of itself sufficient to express loyal and heartfelt gratitude, since he has said: 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'"

The motive exemplified in the healing of the sick and the sinful through Christian Science is unselfed love. His human selfhood was the offering Christ Jesus placed upon the altar. Only when freed from bondage to selfishness can we realize true liberty or happiness. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 242): "Self-love is more opaque than a solid body. In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

We understand God as we understand man in His image and likeness. As we understand man, we come to understand our true selfhood in real being. Christian Science teaches us that God is Spirit, so man, in the likeness of God, must be spiritual. To lay hold of this spiritual fact is to know our unity with God and to be subject to His government. In this spiritualized thinking, selfishness melts away.

To know God as Love is to love Him supremely. If we love God supremely, our love is unselfed. We cannot hate anyone when we learn to look upon all our fellow beings as, in reality, the children of God. We could not desire any ill to come to one of our own children. Even so God, divine Love, gives only good to all His children, and our gratitude for this fact expands in unselfed love. Infinite God, good, is never lacking in love, tenderness, or compassion for all. If everyone realized this spiritual fact, wars would cease, for humanity would at last be aware of man's inseparability from the Father, infinite good. How important then for each of us, as individuals, to be conscious of the truth every moment and to use our noblest efforts to bring this knowledge to all the world!

As the understanding of God, good, as All brings to us health, prosperity, happiness, and enlarged love for our fellows, we cannot fail to experience a glow of gratitude. How natural then, in our joy, that we should desire to lay upon the altar self-interest and self-love, that each day we may, by this laying off of the old self, manifest to all with whom we come in contact more loving compassion, more understanding, and more helpfulness!

There is protection in humility, and only the humble heart is truly grateful. The words of a hymn point to the power of gratitude (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

"A grateful heart a fortress is,
A stanch and rugged tower,
Where God's omnipotence, revealed,
Girds man with mighty power."

The first settlers who came to America, seeking religious freedom, left a legacy of gratitude for freedom. They regarded as an all-important privilege the right to worship God in the spirit of freedom, and their way was illumined by their thankfulness for that blessing.

It is natural that Christian Science should find its beginning in a land where the foundation of progress was laid in religious freedom. The truth in this teaching is confined to no one land. Wherever the truth about God, as taught in this Science, finds a welcome and an abiding place, it grows and brings the blessing of healing.

If we find it hard to believe that peace will come, that the world will emerge from darkness and chaos, let us open our hearts to Mrs. Eddy's words in Science and Health (p. 243): "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Würdiger Beweis der Dankbarkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER PROPHER JESAJA wurde göttlich geleitet, dem Volk das wahre Fasten zu zeigen mit den Worten (Jes. 58, 6. 7): „das ist aber ein Fasten, das ich erwähle: Laß los, welche du mit Unrecht gebunden hast; laß ledig, welche du beschwerst; gib frei, welche du drängst; reiß weg allerlei Last; brich dem Hungrigen dein Brot, und die, so im Elend sind, führe ins Haus; so du einen nackt siehst, so kleide ihn, und entzieh dich nicht von deinem Fleisch".

Im Altertum wurden Opfer auf den Altar gelegt, um Dankbarkeit gegen Gott auszudrücken. Als durch die Zeitalter hindurch die Vorstellung von der Gottheit geistiger wurde, änderte sich auch die Art, Dankbarkeit auszudrücken.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 4): „Wir sind es unserem Meister schuldig, seine Gebote zu halten und seinem Beispiel zu folgen. Dies ist der einzige würdige augenscheinliche Beweis unserer Dankbarkeit für alles, was er getan hat. Äußerliche Gottesverehrung ist an sich nicht ausreichend, treue und im Herzen empfundene Dankbarkeit auszudrücken; denn er hat gesagt: ‚Liebet ihr mich, so haltet meine Gebote' ".

Der Beweggrund, den die Heilung der Kranken und der Sünder durch die Christliche Wissenschaft veranschaulicht, ist selbstlose Liebe. Sein menschliches Selbst war das Opfer, das Christus Jesus auf den Altar legte. Nur wenn wir von der Knechtschaft der Selbstsucht befreit sind, können wir wahre Freiheit oder Freudigkeit verwirklichen. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 242) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Eigenliebe ist undurchsichtiger als ein fester Körper. Laßt uns in geduldigem Gehorsam gegen einen geduldigen Gott daran arbeiten, daß wir mit dem universalen Lösemittel der Liebe das harte Gestein des Irrtums—Eigenwillen, Selbstgerechtigkeit und Eigenliebe—auflösen, welches gegen die Geistigkeit kämpft und das Gesetz der Sünde und des Todes ist".

Wir verstehen Gott, wenn wir den Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis verstehen. Wenn wir den Menschen verstehen, lernen wir unser wahres Selbst im wirklichen Sein verstehen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott der Geist ist; daher muß der Mensch als Gottes Gleichnis geistig sein. Diese geistige Tatsache erfassen, heißt unsere Einheit mit Gott erkennen und Seiner Regierung untertan sein. In diesem vergeistigten Denken löst sich die Selbstsucht auf.

Gott als die Liebe erkennen, heißt Ihn über alles lieben. Wenn wir Gott über alles lieben, ist unsere Liebe selbstlos. Wir können niemand hassen, wenn wir alle unsere Mitmenschen in der Wirklichkeit als Kinder Gottes sehen lernen. Wir könnten nicht wünschen, daß einem unserer eigenen Kinder etwas Böses widerfahre. So gibt auch Gott, die göttliche Liebe, allen seinen Kindern nur Gutes; und unsere Dankbarkeit dafür erweitert sich zu selbstloser Liebe. Der unendliche Gott, das Gute, ermangelt nie der Liebe, der Güte oder des Erbarmens für alle. Wenn sich jedermann diese geistige Tatsache vergegenwärtigte, würden die Kriege aufhören; denn die Menschheit würde schließlich die Unzertrennlichkeit des Menschen von dem Vater, dem unendlich Guten, gewahr werden. Wie wichtig es daher ist, daß sich jeder von uns jeden Augenblick der Wahrheit bewußt ist, und daß wir alle die edelsten Anstrengungen machen, dieses Wissen der ganzen Welt mitzuteilen!

Wenn das Verständnis, daß Gott, das Gute, das All ist, uns Gesundheit, Gedeihen, Freudigkeit und größere Liebe zu unseren Mitmenschen bringt, werden wir unvermeidlich eine Aufwallung der Dankbarkeit empfinden. Wie natürlich es dann ist, daß wir in unserer Freude das Verlangen haben, Eigennutz und Eigenliebe auf den Altar zu legen, damit wir durch dieses Aufgeben des alten Selbst jeden Tag gegen alle, mit denen wir in Berührung kommen, mehr liebevolles Erbarmen, mehr Verständnis und mehr Hilfsbereitschaft bekunden können!

Es ist Schutz in der Demut, und nur das demütige Herz ist wahrhaft dankbar. Die Worte eines Liedes weisen auf die Macht der Dankbarkeit hin (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 3):

„Ein dankbar Herz eine Festung ist,
Ein fester, starker Turm,
Wo Gottes Allmacht, kund getan,
Den Menschen mächtig stärkt".

Die ersten Ansiedler, die nach Amerika kamen, um Religionsfreiheit zu finden, hinterließen ein Vermächtnis der Dankbarkeit für Freiheit. Sie sahen das Recht, Gott frei und ungehindert anzubeten, als ein äußerst wichtiges Vorrecht an, und ihre Dankbarkeit für diesen Segen erleuchtete ihren Weg.

Es ist natürlich, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihren Anfang in einem Lande nahm, wo die Grundlage des Fortschritts in der Religionsfreiheit gelegt war. Die Wahrheit in dieser Lehre ist nicht auf ein Land beschränkt. Wo immer die Wahrheit über Gott, wie sie in dieser Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, willkommen geheißen wird und eine bleibende Stätte findet, wächst sie und bringt den Segen der Heilung.

Wenn es uns schwer fällt zu glauben, daß Friede kommen wird, daß die Welt sich aus Finsternis und Verwirrung erheben wird, dann laßt uns unsere Herzen öffnen für Mrs. Eddys Worte in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 243): „Die Wahrheit hat kein Bewußtsein vom Irrtum. Die Liebe hat keinen Sinn für Haß. Das Leben hat keine Gemeinschaft mit dem Tode. Wahrheit, Leben und Liebe sind ein Gesetz der Vernichtung für alles, was ihnen unähnlich ist, weil sie nichts verkünden außer Gott".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagagesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Implicit

Hide in your heart
The easy word,
Too often said,
Too often heard,

Until the years
Have slowly wrought
A cool replenishment
To thought.

Fill up those crannies
Out of reach
Of the light patterings
Of speech

With pure spring water
Which, alone,
Bubbles in secret
Under stone.

SARA KING CARLETON

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Intimate Message: Washington

Can Nothing Be Done? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The military policy of the United States, as authoritatively expressed by President Roosevelt, is to carry the attack to the enemy—"to hit him wherever and whenever we can reach him."

American armed forces are preparing to engage the enemy on every continent.

But the United States is ignoring the enemy in its midst.

The fact is, as the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor brought into focus earlier this week, a tender and tolerant American democracy, still unaccustomed to total war, is sheltering the advocates of the Axis—who are thereby the allies of the Axis—in every part of the country.

Three months after Japan's attack upon Hawaii, no less than 95 pro-Japanese, pro-Nazi magazines, news sheets, and mimeographs, openly urging acceptance of an Axis victory, are being allowed to circulate to several million readers throughout the nation.

This is using democracy's freedom of speech to collaborate with the enemies of freedom of speech.

This is democracy carelessly giving its freedom of speech into the hands of those intent upon using it to destroy freedom of speech.

This is the enemy near at hand which the United States can reach but which it is ignoring.

No belligerent in this war of total effort is tolerating such an open, aggressive, and unhampered "fifth column"—except the United States.

The Government is thoroughly cognizant of the condition but it is hesitating to act because it fears that to check those who abuse free speech will infringe upon the rights of those who legitimately use free speech.

The Department of Justice is aware of the extent to which former Bundists, Silver Shirtists, Ku Kluxers, and Coughlinite pro-fascists and others—all American citizens—are openly pleading the case and abbetting the cause of the Axis. But—thus far at least—it has settled upon a legal formula which makes it impossible for it to act forehandedly against America's own Axis collaborators—collaborators who in some ways are outdoing Vichy.

The Attorney General's view of the matter deserves to be carefully understood. Francis Biddle, whose peacetime liberalism causes him to abhor the least wartime restriction upon freedom of speech, is being guided by the legal conception of sedition which holds that limitless seditious words and unhampered seditious utterances must be tolerated until they produce concrete seditious acts.

I have listened to Mr. Biddle carefully expound his view and it is completely self-evident that the Attorney General has utterly no sympathy for the abusers of free speech to whom such a policy necessarily gives comfortable and welcome protection.

But it is important to see where this policy carries us.

If seditious utterances are not to be halted until they produce seditious acts, can this mean anything else than that the evil of sedition cannot be checked until it is too late to prevent it. This sounds an awful lot like "too little and too late."

Every newspaper correspondent in the country is accepting restrictions upon his freedom. Daily he is restricting his right to print certain news—news which the Government decides is of value to the enemy. If a seditious utterance is not legal sedition unless it produces a seditious act, how is the Government to say that any news is actually of value to the enemy until printing it has enabled the enemy to prove in an actual act it was of value?

Should the Government be more delicate with the abusers of freedom who are clearly abetting the Axis than it is with the legitimate users of freedom who are clearly fighting the Axis?

A few weeks ago when it developed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been circumscribed gravely in its counterespionage work at Hawaii by peacetime restrictions preventing it from tapping the wires of foreign agents, President Roosevelt remarked that it was time the handcuffs were taken off the F. B. I. and put somewhere else.

May not the time be at hand when democracy has got to have its own peacetime handcuffs taken off and wrapped around somebody else?

No one likes to advocate a curtailment of free speech for anybody, but if we permit ourselves to become mesmerized into a tender tolerance of the domestic allies of the Axis in order to preserve a little more civil liberty at home during the war, we may well end up by losing the war and all civil liberty for everybody.

It must be said in all honesty that the Justice Department is faced with no simple problem in determining how it can deal with the enemy within—an enemy which is not just criticizing the conduct of the war but which is viciously opposing the effort to win the war. But it will get nowhere until it decides that the need is to find ways of doing instead of reasons for not doing it.

The Axis is directing a total attack on freedom. Democracy needs a total defense to preserve freedom.

Memo From Britain:

Britain's Eastern Empire ..... ***By Mallory Browne***

Behind the British Government's move in sending Sir Stafford Cripps to India to arrange a decisive step toward self-government there lies a completely altered outlook for Britain's Colonial Empire in the Far East.

The fact is that England's imperial possessions in the Orient are passing out of her hands as a result of this war, much as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa did after the last war. They are not likely to return on the old basis. But they probably will retain a close association with the British Commonwealth on some very different basis.

The circumstances under which the Japanese conquered Hong Kong, the Malay States, and Singapore make it plain that such new basis is badly needed. Even the incomplete reports now available show clearly that the native populations generally manifested a striking apathy toward the conflict and took the attitude that this wasn't their war.

It is probable that Japanese occupation will convince many of them that they were wrong, and that they possessed more freedom, order, and justice under British rule than they realized.

But that doesn't alter the hard fact that the British had failed to enlist the whole-hearted support of native elements in these colonial possessions.

The contrast with what is happening in the Philippines, where the Filipinos are playing a big part in General MacArthur's magnificent defense, is too striking to be ignored.

Already it is being pointed out here that there will have to be a drastic—in fact a revolutionary—change in British imperial and colonial policies if these territories are to return to Britain.

There are two schools of thought as to how this can be accomplished. One maintains that nothing more than a few far-reaching reforms in the Colonial Civil Service will be required. The real need, it is argued, is to get a better type of men on the job, men who understand the native races and are willing to work with them from a new standpoint which is closer to that of equality.

Until the downfall of Java the example of Dutch administration in the Netherlands Indies was pointed to as a model the British ought to copy.

But without in any sense wishing to minimize the gallant resistance of the East Indies forces, the truth is that there is little evidence that the natives there took a very positive part in defending themselves against the Japanese invaders.

The other school realizes that the time for such half-measures as Colonial Civil Service reforms is long past. The fact must be faced that Britain's Eastern Empire simply doesn't exist any more, and that it is most unlikely ever to exist again as such in the old sense of the term.

But this doesn't by any means imply that Britain's role in the Orient has come to an end, any more than the Statute of Westminster meant that the British Commonwealth of Nations was defunct. The way in which all four Dominions rallied instantly to the aid of the mother country at the beginning of this war proved the solidarity of the intangible links between Britain and the Dominions.

The case of the Colonies and Territories such as Burma, India, and concessions in China is different. Racial and linguistic ties are not the same.

Many here are sincerely convinced, however, that democratic ideals and a common conception of law and justice can be made the basis for a firm but free association in which legitimate special interests which Britain has accumulated will be recognized.

But political relationship of the future would be founded, not on imperial lines, but on some form of federal grouping in which China, India, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United States, Britain—and perhaps ultimately a democratized Japan—would be associated in development—but not exploitation—of Pacific resources.

This may seem like looking a long way ahead, but it can be confidently asserted that Sir Stafford Cripps will go out to India with basic ideas such as these underlying the attitude with which he approaches his tremendous task of forging on the spot India's freedom, without jeopardizing its security and unity.

The Country Speaks: New York

Financing Is One Thing, but Waste— ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

The meaning of the war in dollars was brought home to every man and woman in the United States this week in ways unparalleled in American history; and as the "white-collar" tax-payer emptied his wallet to meet the first fourth of the levy, he wondered what next year would bring and if he would be able to meet the tax and other necessary obligations.

Nowhere was a voice heard against financing the war. Even bankruptcy appeared preferable to Hitler.

In many quarters, however, men were bothered and bewildered when they tried to reconcile spending for distinctly war purposes and spending for political patronage and other purposes and appropriations by the seventy-seventh Congress. Total spending for 1942 was estimated by the Associated Press on Jan. 8 at $30,657,000,000 and the total national debt at the year's end at $70,612,000,000.

Estimates for 1943 placed total spending at nearly double this; namely at $59,027,000,000, and the debt at $100,421,000,000.

President Roosevelt, in his budget message, announced simultaneously that spending for other than direct war purposes had been reduced by more than $1,000,000,000, but Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, cut this figure by more than 50 per cent, placing it at $437,000,000. The President listed cuts in relief work at $462,000,000; in aids to agriculture, $263,000,000; in general public works, $135,000,000, and in aids to youth, $135,000,000. Senator Byrd recalled, however, that against these cuts there have been mandatory increases of $621,000,000, consisting chiefly in $500,000,000 rise in interest on the national debt, $76,000,000 in social security payments and $31,000,000 in retirement funds.

The American people looked with great wonder at the figures representing loans to the Allies and war expenditures during the Woodrow Wilson Administration, and there was much criticism of the flood of government workers who were crowded into Washington. Nothing that occurred in the executive or legislative departments then, however, compared with what is happening today, and it is the American taxpayer who must foot the bill.

That the taxpayer is willing to tighten his belt and to do all the things President Roosevelt has called upon him to do in connection with the war effort is not to be doubted for a moment, but these taxpayers are coming to an ever greater realization that the streams of waste in the form of spending for distinctly nonwar purposes—many little streams that empty into a mighty river—must be dammed and drained.

The thought is becoming more and more nationwide that one of the earliest of these engineering operations might well begin in the departments and bureaus employing workers. Even the President was seen to recognize the saturation when on Jan. 30 he demanded that the "parasites" get out of Washington and make room for persons needed for war work.

The Civil Service Commission reported on Feb. 1 that there were 1,545,131 civilian employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government last November, an increase of 2.21 per cent over the October total. The pay roll has been increased appreciably since then, with the result that many government bureaus have been moved to New York and other cities, there being no room for them and insufficient housing in the District of Columbia.

There are sounds in the tall timbers "back home" that members of Congress are going to be called upon to explain the situation to their constituents this election year, and indications are that the alibi is going to have to be a good one, or else there will be new faces on Capitol Hill when the seventy-eighth Congress convenes.

In so far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned, it is known that nothing can be done about it. No change can be made here till 1944. Meanwhile the people can only hope for the best. But they can, meanwhile, hold the Congress accountable for unnecessary spending, and every indication is that they will do this very thing.

Britain has faced the same problem and opinion here among informed observers is that the legislative and executive departments in Washington might well study the British system of economy and perhaps go a little further and set up a body with full authority to say where and how the nation's money is to be spent; with power to hire and fire; to deny, trim or increase congressional appropriations.

Such a body would be more than a Treasury watchdog; it would be a guard of the economic well-being of this and future generations of Americans.

Chile: A Nazi Danger Spot in South America

Germans continue business and activities unhampered by strict governmental control—Although uniforms are absent, writer finds infiltration methods similar to those employed in Europe.

Americans at War
Tenth of Forty-eight Articles

Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN SOUTHERN CHILE—Second only to southern Brazil, Southern Chile has more Germans than any other region in South America, both numerically and in ratio to total population.

Valdivia, Puerto Montt, Puerto Varas, Osorno, and a score of other cities and towns are stamped heavily with the German imprint. You see German faces constantly; you hear German spoken frequently; architecture and the signs of commercial firms bear witness to Teutonic origins of many colonists.

Young Germans who could stand beside Hitler's most active Nazis in uniform, and fit into the picture naturally, are to be seen with disquieting frequency.

Moreover, under Chile's liberal treatment of its Germanic residents, they move about freely, congregate in typical sporting and social clubs, pay dues into Nazi war chests either voluntarily or under duress, and otherwise have the run of the land. Under precisely such circumstances the Nazis secretly have prepared the ruin of many a country.

As previously reported, Chileans tend to pooh-pooh the Nazi danger. They are joined in this by most outside observers with whom this correspondent has talked. The test of their judgment can be made only by events, and here's hoping they are right.

The worst, or at least most open, phases of Nazi organization have been banned by Chile. You do not see swastikas flying, nor uniformed Nazis marching. That did exist, both here and in Brazil as well as elsewhere. Now the Nazis proceed more cautiously.

Currently pending before the Appelative Court at Valdivia, presided over by Minister Humberto E. Mewes, is the remnant of Chile's last vigorous effort to expose and suppress the Nazi organization. The process is in a state of suspended animation.

Little Has Been Done

Originally there were four "Ortsgrupenleiter," or district leaders, arrested in the extreme south. They came from Puerto Montt at the terminus of the Chilean State Railways, Puerto Varas a little to the north, Llanquihue, and Frutillar. A total of 30 Ortsgrupenleiter from all over Chile eventually fell under the secret summary process.

Although this court action is secret, reports circulate to the effect that nothing has been pinned on the accused, beyond membership in the Nazi Party. Under Chilean law, that is not sufficient cause for a verdict.

In the Nazi organization, the "Ort" is a subdivision of the "Landesgruppe." Chile is a "Landesgruppe," as are Argentina, Brazil, and other countries or regions. Inside Germany, the Ort appears fourth in the line of organization, starting with Reich, Gau, Kreis, then Ort, Zelle, and Block. In Chile, the Ort appears directly under Landesgruppe.

The lastest statement heard about the Nazi court action by this correspondent was to the effect that it probably would be referred from Valdivia to the Military Tribunal in that City, or possibly to Santiago. This came from an authoritative source.

As for the actual story behind this trial or series of trials, you hear that vigorous action is not being taken because of the pressure of "public opinion." As public opinion in the south of Chile is heavily influenced by Germans or German-Chileans, such a pressure has understandably existed.

Yet, wherever this correspondent has delved either into Chilean or impartial opinion in official quarters, he has found expressions of confidence that the Nazi organization, even where it exists, simply isn't dangerous enough to warrant suppression.

As a small but revealing incident of the open way in which Nazis proceed about their affairs in Chile, may be cited the German tailor in Osnoro who sewed a button on my coat. Curious to see how he would react to a direct question, I asked:

"What do you think about the war? Are you a Nazi?"

To the Spanish question he replied in Spanish:

"Claro!" "Sure!", then went on: "The Yankees are going to lose. Roosevelt and Churchill bear the blame."

Pat Nazi Reply

You couldn't have found in Germany a quicker or more pat Nazi rejoinder, especially in the second, or war-guilt, charge. Here in Chile this Spanish-speaking German with his roots down deep in this adopted soil, feeds on Nazi propaganda and his heart beats for the victory of the distant Vaterland.

In the whole south of Chile you see people reading daily newspapers published by a German-Chilean, or Chilean-German, firm, depending on which way the emphasis is placed.

There is only one struggling opposition paper, published weekly at Valdivia by Edgardo Mewes, son of the Appelative Court Minister already mentioned. Named El Pueblo, it is subtitled: "The Voice of the Democracies in the South of Chile."

On the day of my visit to its basement pressroom, Number 8 had just come from the rickety press. So limited is the type that each page must be set up by hand and run before another page can be started.

The Germans in Valdivia have placed every conceivable obstruction in the way of young Mewes. He couldn't find a decent place for his shop; paper and ink weren't for sale by the local German vendors; open and hidden threats were made. But he carries on, importing all materials from Santiago.

Often spoken of as a Communist, Señor Mewes denies belonging to that or any other party. He says his paper finds no other group in southern Chile publicly and actively opposing the Nazis, except the Communists. For that reason he opens his pages to announcements of their meetings, and otherwise gives them a sizable space through reporting their anti-Nazi speeches.

A few minutes after leaving that dirt-floored basement, where you had to stoop to miss the floor beams overhead, I saw Chileans reading El Pueblo on the street. The circulation is 1,000—a week, in six pages!

Yet on the trains, in stations, hotels, and elsewhere, the only other substantial local papers seen in southern Chile are the four published by the Sociedad Periodistica del Sur, the Chilean-German firm already mentioned. El Diario Austral is one of these, appearing at Temuco. Its headline on Feb. 17, clear across the top of the page was:

"Not One British Soldier Evacuated From Singapore."

Told to Behave

That sets a tone, but even so, these papers are not as flagrantly and offensively pro-Nazi as, for example, Pampero in Buenos Aires, or as Meio Dia used to be in Rio de Janeiro before Brazil told it to behave.

Chile's metropolitan press also reaches the South by train. El Mercurio, enjoying a reputation of high order, has of late steadily hammered into the Chilean people how powerful is Japan. Under four-column headlines on page one, a series of daily articles explained "Japan's real military and economic power." As presented, Japan appeared almost invincible.

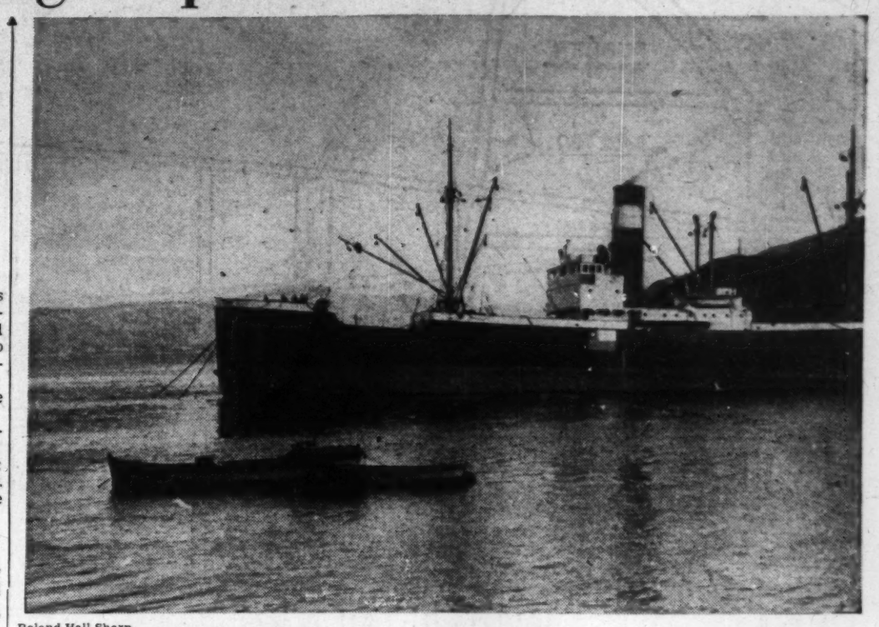
One argument heard in the south of Chile is that the old-line Chilean Germans may pay into Nazi warchests, because they have to, but that they would not support any Nazi uprising because they are afraid of losing their businesses.

One such business is the shipping firm of Haverbeck and Skalwit, operated by German Chileans under Chilean registry. Senior partner is Senator Carlos Haverbeck, representing Valdivia in the Chilean Congress. A certain Engineer Kessling of the ship Alberto Haverbeck, according to a story published in El Pueblo but otherwise kept quiet in Chile, was detained by the Peruvian police at Callao on a charge of having a large supply of Nazi propaganda in his possession.

The four ships of the Haverbeck line, 2,000 tons each, indicate the economic football in this region of German-Chilean interests. The Nazis have changed their stripes if they are not exerting whatever pressures are needed to persuade or force such interests to serve Nazi strategy.

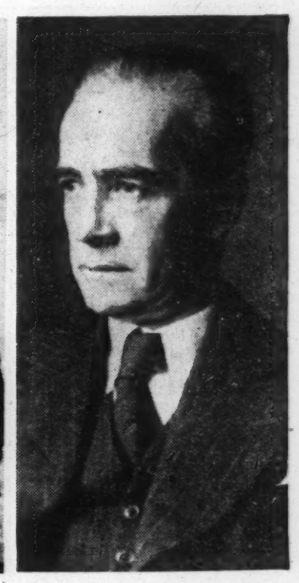
As for Nazi strategy itself, Chile occupies a military position of great importance, due to its control over the Straits of Magellan. Any temporary suspension of the Panama Canal would leave the Straits, or the stormy passage around Cape Horn, as the only water route between New York and California.

In Chile, you just hold your breath and hope you've been mistaken these past years about the way Nazis befuddle and then subjugate a too-trusting democracy. At present, the only convincing evidence against Nazi trouble in Chile is that Berlin evidently doesn't want trouble here now. With due respect to the Chileans, they appear singularly unaware of what has happened to others, or else singularly unwilling to remove every possibility of similar blows here.



Roland Hall Sharp

One of the Haverbeck boats operated by German-Chileans as the main supply line along the southern Chilean coast. Such interests are persuaded to serve Nazi strategy, Mr. Sharp believes.

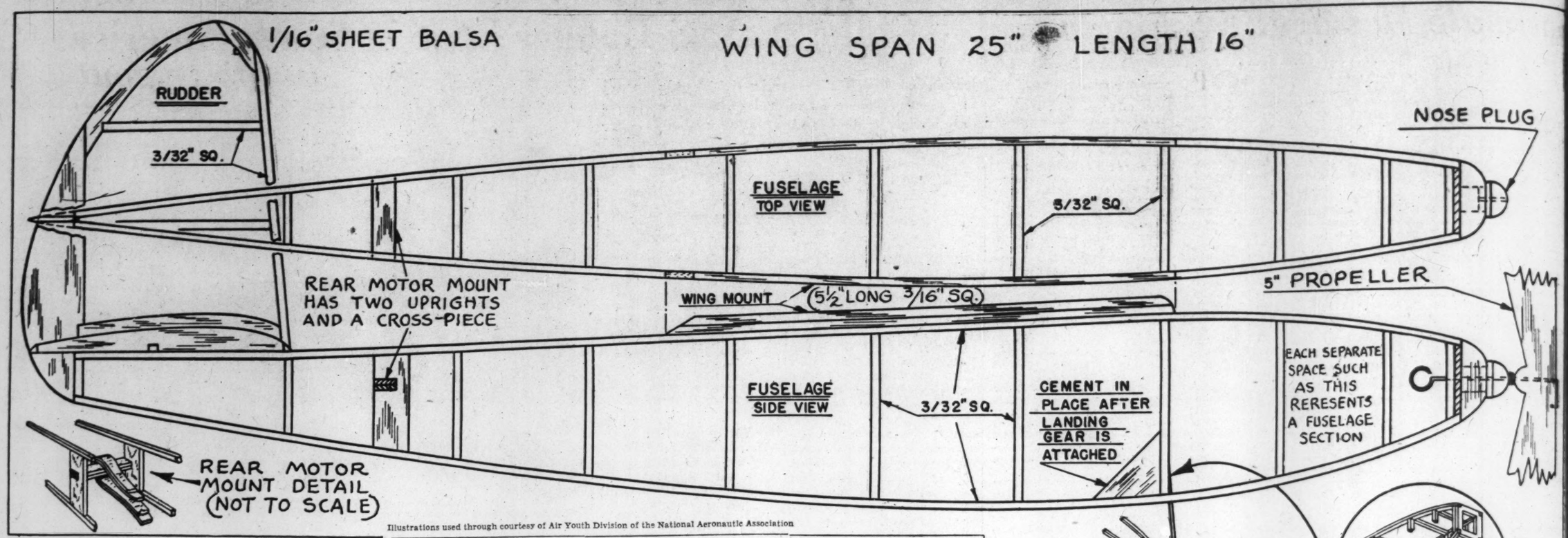


Left: German types and a ship named Bremen. Right: Humberto E. Mewes, Minister of the Appelative Court, Valdivia, Chile, before which Nazi trials have been in process.

Opposition political daub on rock in southern Chile, calling Presidential-candidate Ibañez Fascist and Traitor. Ibañez had the support of Nazis and Germanophiles in Chile.

By a Staff Artist

One Way to Stop a Rumor Monger


1/16" SHEET BALSA
WING SPAN 25" LENGTH 16"
RUDDER
3/32" SQ.
NOSE PLUG
FUSELAGE TOP VIEW
3/32" SQ.
REAR MOTOR MOUNT HAS TWO UPRIGHTS AND A CROSS-PIECE
WING MOUNT
(5½" LONG 3/16" SQ.)
5" PROPELLER
FUSELAGE SIDE VIEW
3/32" SQ.
CEMENT IN PLACE AFTER LANDING GEAR IS ATTACHED
EACH SEPARATE SPACE SUCH AS THIS RERESENTS A FUSELAGE SECTION
REAR MOTOR MOUNT DETAIL (NOT TO SCALE)
STEPS IN SHAPING NOSE BLOCK
LANDING GEAR DETAIL

Illustrations used through courtesy of Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Missee Lee

By Arthur Ransome
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

Next morning, the six prisoners, awake and fresh after a long sleep, squatted on cushions and pieced together their tales of what had happened.

Boom!

It was the gong that they had heard the night before. Ten thrumming strokes. They had already heard a good deal of moving about and talking in the courtyard.

"Eight . . . nine . . . ten . . ." Titty was counting. "It's for Chang. . . ."

But the gong was still booming. Eighteen . . . nineteen . . . twenty . . . twenty-one. . . .

"Missee Lee. . . . Twenty-two gong," said the captain, and went off through the crowd and up into the large building at the head of the courtyard.

For the last time the gong boomed and with that twenty-second gong-stroke, they saw that everybody was looking in one direction, towards the tall flagstaff that towered above roofs and trees alike. A huge black flag was rising jerkily to the top of the flagstaff and on it a monstrous golden animal seemed to dance as the light wind rippled the flag.

"It's a dragon," said Titty.

As the throbbing of the last gong-stroke died away, a sort of sigh that sounded like "Missee Lee" rose from the crowd. Everybody was looking towards the steep-roofed building at the head of the courtyard. Men with rifles came out on the verandah, thumped the butts of their rifles on the wooden floor, and waited. Presently an old man came out on the verandah and stood at the top of the steps, with a roll of paper in his hand. There was silence. He let the paper unroll, looked at it and called out a name. There was a stir in the crowd.

"There's our captain coming," cried Nancy. "There. He's coming down the steps now."

The junk captain was hurrying towards them. He clapped his hands and shouted, and two enormous half-naked Chinese pushed their way through the already thinning crowd and joined him by Captain Flint's hen-coop.

The junk captain turned to Nancy. "Him too much stlong!" he said.

The two big Chinese stood outside his cage, glaring at Captain Flint, bending their arms and making their muscles stand up.

"They're opening the cage," said Roger.

With jangling handcuffs Captain Flint walked off between the big Chinese, the junk captain walking beside them.

"Keep Grinning"

Half an hour went by. Titty caught John and Susan looking at each other as if they thought that something might have gone wrong. Even Nancy was looking less confident. "I say," whispered Roger, "you don't think he's got in a row about that book. Shall I bolt in and tell them I did it?"

At last they saw Captain Flint coming out. He came down the steps with a grave, puzzled face, the junk captain beside him and the two big guards walking behind.

The little group came straight across the courtyard to the bamboo traveling cage. The junk captain stood at the door of the cage and

The Story Starts Here

The passengers of the two dinghies, Swallow and Amazon, had just found each other again, after their boats had drifted apart in the China Sea in the night, and they had landed at different spots on the shore of China. Susan, Titty, John, Roger, and the pets, Gibber, the monkey, and Polly, the parrot, were in Swallow. Nancy, Peggy and Captain Flint were in Amazon. A local leader, Taicoon Chang, took Swallow's passengers prisoners and put Captain Flint in a cage. The Taicoon was a bird fancier and Amazon's party had come on him and his retinue hunting grasshoppers for his larks. When he told them about his new prisoners, they went with him to Tiger Town to see them.

bowed. Captain Flint bowed to him, stooped, went in and sat down on his perch. The door of the cage was closed once more.

Suddenly the junk captain gave an order to the guards and John, Susan, Nancy, Peggy, Titty and Roger found themselves being marched towards the big green-roofed building at the top of the courtyard.

They were marched up the steps, across the verandah between men leaning on their rifles into a large, cool room that for a moment seemed dark after the sunshine in the courtyard. At the far end of the room there was a small group of people on a raised platform one step up from the floor. They saw Miss Lee at once. She had a black silk coat and trousers, and gold shoes that rested on a footstool. She was wearing a cartridge belt over her black silk coat and her fingers were gently tapping a large revolver on her knees. An old Chinese woman was standing behind her chair and every now and then flapped a fly-whisk to and fro above her head.

A Strange Court

At Miss Lee's right elbow, in a chair set a little way behind her own, sat a very old man in dark green, gold-embroidered robes, combing a thin wispy beard with fingers like a bird's claws. Next to him was sitting a big man whom they knew at once for the Taicoon, Chang, the bird-fancier. At the other side of Miss Lee sat a much smaller, stout man, with a brown, wrinkled face, and eyes screwed up like those of an old sailor.

The little procession of prisoners crossed the shadows on the floor, in a silence that seemed all the quieter for the chattering of men and the clicking of beads that was still going on outside. It was an odd thing, but nobody in the room seemed to matter at all beside that tiny young woman seated in the big chair with her gold shoes and her revolver. Her eyes seemed to be half-closed, yet they felt that she could see even what they were thinking.

They were placed in a row at the edge of the raised dais, immediately in front of Miss Lee. Nancy's captain went up on the dais and joined the others behind the chair of the Taieoon, Chang.

Suddenly they saw that Miss Lee was smiling at them. They found themselves smiling back. But already her smile was gone and she was speaking quietly to the old man sitting at her elbow.

Chang suddenly lifted both hands and dropped them. He spoke to one of his captains who bowed to Miss Lee and went quickly out.

"Our Taicoon's agreed to something," whispered Roger.

The discussion, whatever it had been, was over. That part of it at least. Once more, everybody on the dais was looking at the prisoners. Suddenly Miss Lee spoke in English

"Who are you?" she asked quietly.

John looked at Nancy, Nancy at John. Nancy looked straight at Miss Lee, who was watching her through narrowed eyes.

"I am Captain Nancy Blackett," she said. "Amazon pirate when at home. . . ." She paused a moment to let that sink in.

"Pilate?" said Miss Lee. "Captain?"

"Rather," said Nancy. "And this is Peggy Blackett, my mate."

"And the others?"

"This is Captain John Walker, Mate Susan Walker, and Able Seaman Titty Walker and Roger Walker."

"Pilates, too?" asked Miss Lee with just the faintest hint of a smile.

"Not exactly," said Nancy. "Explorers."

"How did you come here?"

"We were all sailing round the world in the 'Wild Cat.' She's . . . she was a schooner belonging to Captain Flint."

"And Captain Flint?" asked Miss Lee.

"Our Uncle Jim," said Nancy.

"Velly uncultured man," said Miss Lee, and turned to talk to the others in Chinese.

Just then a new noise made itself heard above the chattering in the courtyard outside. It was Captain Flint, singing at the top of his voice. But the song was not one of the sea shanties they were accustomed to sing aboard the "Wild Cat." It was something very different:

Columbia the gem of the Ocean,
The land of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
The world offers homage to thee.

Most of them did not know what it was, but John and Nancy knew very well, and knew too what Captain Flint was trying to say to them. Captain James Flint, Lord Mayor of San Francisco, was still being as American as ever he could.

The song sounded as if he were going rapidly further away.

Roger turned and bolted for the verandah. He was instantly grabbed by a guard and brought back.

"But it's Captain Flint," he said.

"They're taking him away," said Peggy.

The song was growing fainter.

"It's all right, Roger," said John. "He said we were to keep our heads. Don't get excited. Nothing to be worried about."

End of the Session

Suddenly the prisoners saw that the council was over. The men were all bowing to Miss Lee. The old Chinese woman with the fly-whisk went out through a small door at the back of the room, through which they caught a glimpse of green trees and scarlet climbing flowers. Chang strode hurriedly through the room to the verandah followed by his captains. The old man with the wispy beard and the little man with the wrinkled face went slowly out talking together. The other captains followed them. Miss Lee signed to the guards and the six prisoners found themselves being stood in a row along one of the side walls.

Boom! The big gong from over the gateway thundered once more into the air. Boom! . . . Boom! . . . Boom!

"Twenty-two times," whispered Roger. "Bet you anything."

At the twentieth booming of the gong Miss Lee stepped down from her chair and walked slowly through the council chamber. At the twenty-first she was close to the verandah. As the throbbing of the twenty-second gong-stroke died away, they could see her tiny figure at the top of the steps looking down into the courtyard. There was a tremendous roar of cheering. Miss Lee came slowly back into the council chamber, smiling to herself. She said a word and the guards marched out. Miss Lee was alone with her prisoners.

"And now," she said, "you will come with me and we will have a nice cup of tea."

She led the way towards the small door at the back through which the old Chinese woman had disappeared. Her prisoners, too astonished to speak, followed her without a word.

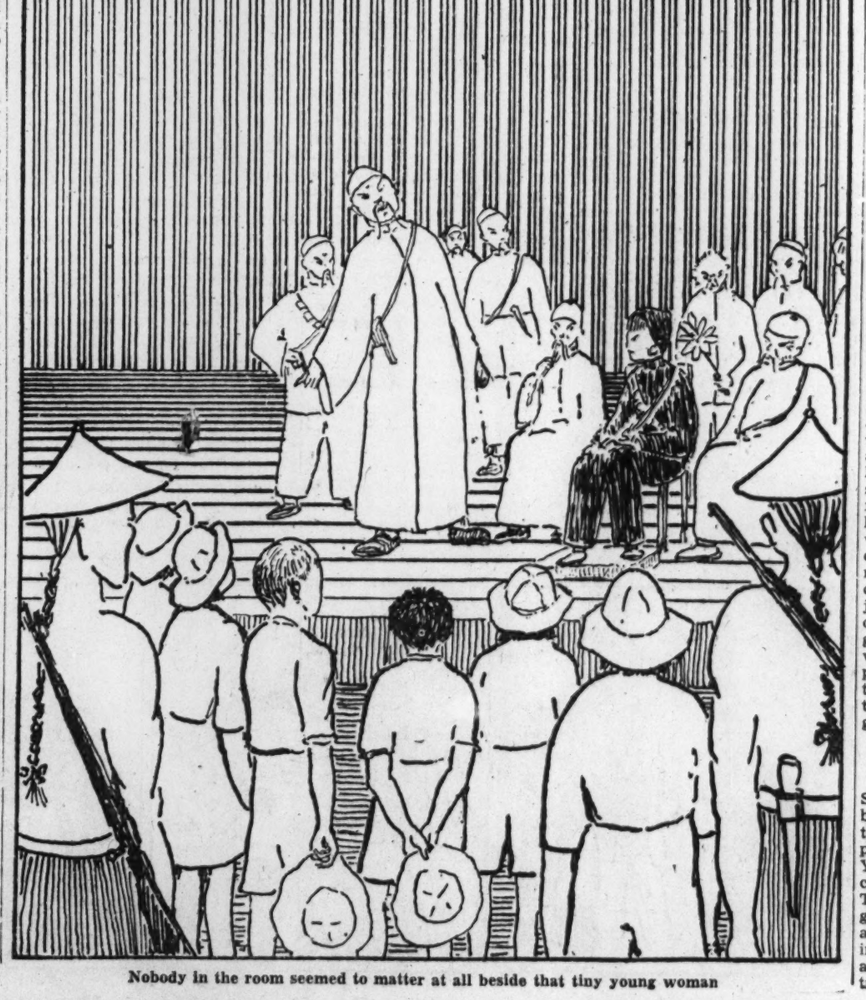
They followed her through that small door at the back of the council chamber and found themselves in a garden. Miss Lee turned right along a paved path and led them up some steps into a room something like Chang's except that no pictures of birds hung among the weapons on the walls. A single spray of a flowering shrub stood by itself in a tall blue-green vase on a black pedestal. Miss Lee did not stop here but went on through a passage, and into another room. They went in after her and stood gaping.

Walking into that room was like walking into Europe out of Asia. There were a couple of deep easy-chairs. There were cushions everywhere. There was a table with a reading-desk and a reading-lamp. There were bookshelves all round the walls. There was an English fireplace, with a coal-scuttle and fire-irons beside it, its mantelpiece covered with photographs.

Miss Lee stood there in her black silk coat and trousers and her gold shoes, smiling quietly, enjoying the astonishment of her visitors. She unbuckled her cartridge belt and her pistol holster and hung them on a clothes hook behind the door as if she had been out for a walk and was hanging up a mackintosh.

"Now," said Miss Lee. "Dulce domum. Please make yourselves at home."

(To be continued next Thursday)



Nobody in the room seemed to matter at all beside that tiny young woman

Make an Indoor Cabin Model

Let's Get Into the Air—8

By Freeman Cleaves

An indoor cabin or fuselage model airplane, such as Air Youth Project Four, has a rectangular fuselage which is covered on all four sides with the tapered wing, elevator and rudder covered on two sides. This attractive model may either be obtained in a kit or built from raw materials. Note that the fuselage is built up with uprights, cross braces and longerons, or long horizontal members. The wing is attached to the fuselage by rubber bands instead of wire fittings and can be moved backward or forward as need be in adjusting the model.

Materials needed are as follows: 15 balsa strips 24x3/32x3/32 inches; two balsa strips 5½x3/16x 3/16 inches for wing mount; two hard balsa strips 1x¾x⅛ inches and one strip ¼x¾x⅛ inches for rear motor mount; two balsa sheets 1-16x2x4 inches; one-inch cube of balsa for nose block; a hardwood nose plug; a five-inch propeller or propeller block; a pair of wooden wheels; 16 inches of .020 steel piano wire; two ¼-inch brass washers; a sheet of model airplane tissue 20x24 inches; flat rubber strands 44x⅛ inches; one ounce of model airplane cement; 1½ ounces of clear dope; a sheet of waxed paper.

Using a sand block, sandpaper the balsa strips to remove any loose fibers and saw markings. Cover the plan with waxed paper and tack it to the workboard. Select four balsa strips of equal strength and weight to form the four master longerons which will measure 15 inches long. Pin one upper and one lower longeron in place on the side view of the plan, then cut two identical uprights for each fuselage station, or section. Pin the uprights in place and cement in all the joints.

The Second Side

After the cement has dried, remove the pins, cover the completed side with the sheet of waxed paper and build the second side directly on top of the first. When the cemented joints have dried, remove the second side and cut duplicate cross-braces; these are the balsa strips which hold the sides in place and form the width of the fuselage. The cross-braces forming the largest fuselage station, or at the greatest fuselage width, are cemented in first. Carefully adjust rubber bands to hold the station together while drying. Next, attach the first cross-braces from the tail.

Now you may discover whether or not the fuselage tapers correctly. First draw three parallel lines on a sheet of paper and have the two outside lines represent the maximum width of the fuselage. Measure the distance from each of the parallel lines to the base of each fuselage station. If the measurement shows one side of the fuselage to be out of line remove the cross-braces and adjust the curve by pinning the sides of the base longeron at equal distances from the center line on the paper. The taper must be equalized before continuing with the fuselage assembly.

Now install the rear motor mount comprising two hard balsa uprights fitted on each side of the fuselage with a cross-piece attached as shown in the drawing. (See rear motor mount detail). After all cross-braces are cemented in place, remove any surplus cement with sandpaper.

Landing Gear

Attach the wire landing gear struts, binding them tightly to the fuselage with cotton thread as shown in the drawing, "Landing Gear Detail." The nose block is carved from the one-inch cube of balsa and is fitted to the front station of the fuselage. The propeller may be carved from a propeller block or made from a semi-finished machine-cut propeller. The propeller blade should have well rounded tips. The nose plug, thrust bearing, washers, propeller shaft, propeller, and four strands of rubber used as a motor are also attached before the covering is applied.

The rudder spars and leading edge are cut from 3-32 inch square balsa strips. The top and bottom of the rudder and its trailing edge comprise four pieces of 1-16 inch sheet balsa as shown in the drawing.

Next week we shall discuss wing and elevator assembly and covering.

(This is the eighth of 12 articles on model airplane building, which are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Tales of Daring and Courage

Book Reviews

Meet a Great Man!

"The Way of an Eagle," by Sonia Daugherty, with decorations by James Daugherty (Oxford University Press, New York and London. $2.50), is an intimate biography of Thomas Jefferson and his fight for Democracy. Here is excellent reading for these days when Democracy is challenged by ruthless foes! Young people will find this book inspiring. Here is an opportunity to become familiar with the many accomplishments of this great leader.

A man of wealth and position, he might have lived his life in serenity and enjoyed his privileges—but instead, we may well be thankful, he entered into the fierce struggle for democracy, generously giving himself to his country's service. The author shows us Jefferson, the home-loving, artistic, gracious Virginia gentleman and neighbor. When a friend sent him word that he had named his son for nim and asked that Jefferson leave him a message that he could cherish for life, Jefferson wrote, "Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbors as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just, be true." Mrs. Daugherty acquaints us too with the political genius and statesmanship of the wrote, "Adore God. Reverence and people, educate them to think and to reason for themselves so that they cannot be swayed by demagogues and liars."

Stories for Scouts

"Wings of Courage and Other Stories for Girl Scouts," selected by Wilhemina Harper and illustrated by Dorothy Bayley (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York and London. $2.50, is dedicated to Girl Scouts everywhere. This attractive volume brings together stories embodying the ideals and principles of Girl Scouts, and includes stories of today and long ago, with special emphasis on such traits as courage, honor and loyalty. Here is good entertainment for teen-age girls!

"The Boy Scouts Year Book of Patriotic Stories," edited by Franklin K. Mathiews (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York and London. $2), is a timely addition to a long list of annuals, having patriotism and devotion to country as its theme. The 22 short stories include the whole range of American history and are by contemporary writers for boys. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, writes in his introduction to the book: "I am confident the stories will assist in cultivating courage in the boy, and devotion to patriotic ideals, and, above all, a true estimate and proper valuation of his heritage as an American."

Florence Bethune Sloan

For Music Lovers

Kitty Barne's book, "Listening to the Orchestra" (Dent, London. 7s. 6d.), is intended for the music lover whose knowledge of music may be next to nothing but who realizes that he cannot live without it. Commencing with the orchestra itself, the author explains its arrangement, introducing the amateur listener to the various members and to the part each contributes to the whole, and describing the four great groups into which the instruments fall and how to recognize their different voices.

This is followed by chapters dealing with the music the ordinary listener is likely to hear and how this music evolved through the ages from the far-off day when the cave man discovered he could sing. The final chapters deal with the great musical composers and their works and of the contribution a well-informed audience can make to the success of a concert.

The book is written in a most readable and sympathetic style, and meets a need which many concert-goers have long been conscious of.

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BOOKLET
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Frank Shellenback Likes Spring Appearance of Red Sox Pitcher in Practice

Bill Butland's Confidence Returns at Sarasota Camp

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—Dick Newsome's hint of how to find Butland is probably the best description yet made of the lanky Red Sox pitcher. "Just draw a line about six-foot-four off the ground, everything above it is Butland," advises Dick in that North Carolina drawl. "And don't forget to look behind the telephone poles." Long, lean and limber—that's Butland. A boy with a Hollywood build who walks around like a man on stilts. The target of much kidding in this Red Sox training camp, but also a pretty good pitcher. And when a ball player is another ball player "pretty good" that means very good.

Only Mediocre

Butland has been a question mark in the Boston organization for a couple of years. Tagged as an outstanding mound prospect when he first came to this Sarasota camp from the Minneapolis club about three springs ago, acclaimed by Herb Hash, Bill made the mistake of throwing too much before his arm was in shape. The result was that he did very little pitching in 1940, and what he did was no better than mediocre. The Red Sox were beginning to fear that they never would get a return on their investment.

Pitchers who have trouble with their arms are usually difficult to straighten out. Even though the arm may be as strong as ever, the pitcher is generally timid about "throwing hard," as they say in the dugout. It was this problem that Butland had to overcome. He returned to Louisville last season, where he appeared in 35 games and 201 innings, winning 12 games and losing 11 for an in-and-out ball club. And proved by constant work that he once more can put something on the ball.

Coach Encouraged

Butland seems very encouraged this spring," said Coach Frank Shellenback yesterday. "And I feel the same way. He throws his fast ball consistently and there is plenty on it. He hasn't been holding back that I can see from the sidelines. At Miami the other day he pitched three shutout innings and his control was giving the Giants all kinds of trouble. I believe he only threw one or two curves in that game, but remember, it's still a little early."

Then approached Butland said: "I only threw one curve at Miami and it hit Jurges right in the middle of the back. So I forgot about them. There's plenty of time to use curves later. All I want to do right here is get my arm ready to get the ball over the plate. And it does feel very good, and I'm glad Shellenback agrees. Sure hope this is the year I've been waiting for."

Throws Sinker

Standing six-five in his stocking feet, Butland has a great build for a pitcher. His sweeping sidearm motion is deceptive to the right-hander and just as troublesome to the southpaw. Any fast ball thrown from the side will sink in and low on a right-hand hitter and away from a lefty. With the proper control, it can be one of the toughest pitches in the book. To date the Terre Haute boy's curve has not been spectacular, but with constant coaching by Shellenback and a little practice on the side, the towering rookie should bolster the right-hand sector of Joe Cronin's mound staff.

"He seems to throw without effort," said Shellenback. "Walter Johnson was the same way. The ball looks as if it were being poured up to the plate. A pitcher with such an easy delivery has a distinct edge on one who makes a lot of work out of it. Butland should be able to do plenty of work without taxing himself, despite a slim build."

With Mickey Harris, Earl Johnson and Lefty Grove out of the picture this year, Butland should be ready to take a fling at American League batters—if not from a starting berth, then from an occasional hike out of the bull pen. And starting or relieving, it will make no difference to Bill, as long as he can stay up with the varsity.

* * *

It was a great disappointment to Butland when the Red Sox released Woody Rich. The two were inseparable pals while at Louisville and here at Sarasota last spring. But Bill still thinks Woody will come back to the big leaguers.

* * *

Eddie Rommel, who has been umpiring Red Sox games since the Miami opener with the Giants, will shift to St. Petersburg Saturday and follow the Yankees for a while. He calls Ted Williams the greatest hitter he ever saw. "And I've seen most of them," adds Eddie.

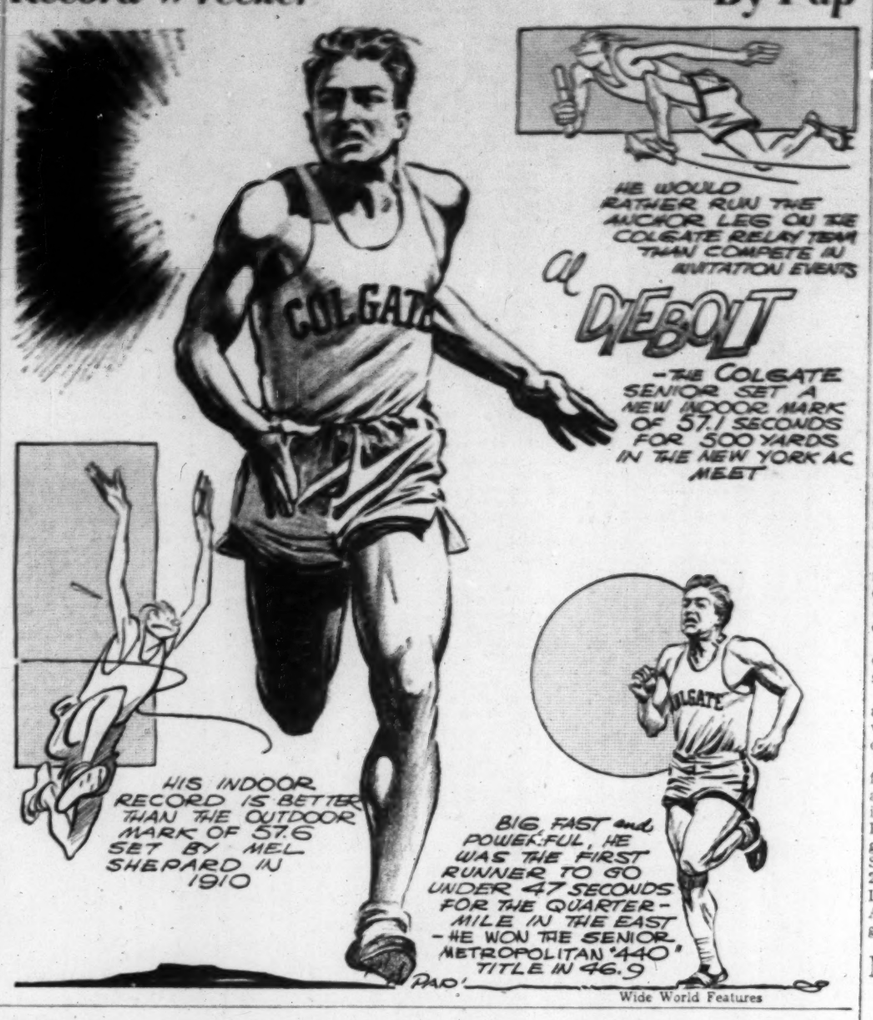
* * *

"If you really want to appreciate what it means to hit .400," said Rommel, "don't look at the top of the list. Look at the bottom. Notice how many strong, everyday ball players never even get up to the .300 mark. And Williams did .406!"

* * *

The town fathers in Sarasota have done a fine job with Payne Field this spring. But the Red Sox wish they would do something about the wind that blows in off the Gulf.

Record Wrecker —By Pap'


COLGATE
HE WOULD RATHER RUN THE ANCHOR LEG ON THE COLGATE RELAY TEAM THAN COMPETE IN INVITATION EVENTS
AL DIEBOLT
-THE COLGATE SENIOR SET A NEW INDOOR MARK OF 57.1 SECONDS FOR 500 YARDS IN THE NEW YORK AC MEET
HIS INDOOR RECORD IS BETTER THAN THE OUTDOOR MARK OF 57.6 SET BY MEL SHEPARD IN 1910
BIG, FAST and POWERFUL, HE WAS THE FIRST RUNNER TO GO UNDER 47 SECONDS FOR THE QUARTER-MILE IN THE EAST -HE WON THE SENIOR METROPOLITAN '440' TITLE IN 46.9
PAP'
Wide World Features

Williams First Appearance Has Good Reactions

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Everybody around the Boston Red Sox camp is vastly relieved that Ted Williams' case has reached a temporary breathing spell so they can get on with the main business of preparing for the American League baseball race.

Williams, object of a controversy that had been nation-wide for a week, made a dramatically good impression upon the crowds of newspapermen that surrounded him and peppered him with questions after he drove in from Minneapolis. Several who frankly had been critical of Ted's apparent reluctance to rush into the Army said they had changed their opinion after hearing him give his side of it.

Ted found 62 letters waiting for him here. Seven of them were of a business variety. Of the remaining 55, there were 30 abusing him for his lack of patriotism. There were 25 advising him to stay in there and slug it out. The division did not leave him too downcast.

"It's good to know there's somebody on my side," he said. Later, when he appeared as a pinch hitter against the Reds, the crowd gave him a warm hand.

If the Red Sox are to have even an outside hope of staying with the Yankees, Ted must be in there. But he can expect no special favors from the club. Both Owner Tom Yawkey and Manager Cronin made it clear to Williams in recent telephone conversations that they thought he might be smart to enter the service. It even was reported that Yawkey stood ready to compensate his star player for the loss of salary. But Ted evidently prefers to tough it out for himself.

Kluttz Making Impression At Braves Training Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 12—When he sent in his singed contract last month, he included a defy to Ernie Lombardi, but since Lombardi reported in rare physical condition, Clyde Kluttz has found that the first-string catching berth with the Boston Braves is something that is going to be hard to win, even for a sturdy 23-year old youngster who hit .336 on the Pacific Coast last season.

The Braves have now practiced one full week, and it may be said that Manager Casey Stengel is satisfied that Kluttz is a "good big league prospect," and that the Braves are going to have as good a catching staff as any team in the National League. He does not promise Kluttz a job, you notice. There are three other determined contenders in Phil Masi, Al Montgomery, and John Stats.

Big Fellow

Kluttz is a big fellow, not tall, but a solid 195 pounds. He doesn't specialize in long hits, although he has cleared the left field fence here in batting practice, which calls for a drive of at least 360 feet. A right-hand hitter, Kluttz looks like a right-field hitter.

"He hits the ball on the line," said Stengel. "When the pitchers start putting some stuff on the ball, you can say he'll get most of his hits into right field."

Not Speedy

That should be no disadvantage in Boston, which has a spacious right field. Built as he is, Kluttz is not a speedy runner. He is a good thrower. It has not been proven yet if he is a sure receiver, or a shrewd one. The exhibition schedule, which starts here against Washington on Saturday, should reveal his abilities in a clearer light.

This is Kluttz's fifth year of professional ball. Until now he has belonged to the St. Louis Cardinals system. Born and raised in Salisbury, N. C., Kluttz had attended Catawba College there for two years, when he quit college in the spring of 1938 to attend the Cards school at Winter Haven, Fla. He signed as a pitcher, but he hurled only three innings at Winter Haven before Billy Southworth, present Cards manager, converted him into a catcher.

Reduced Weight

Catching has reduced Kluttz's weight, for when he went to Winter Haven he weighed nearly 230 pounds. Kluttz served his apprenticeship with such teams as Asheville, Johnson City, Kilgore, Decatur, and Sac, before his big break came last season. He started with Decatur, but was taken up to Pepper Martin's Sacramento club June 3. There he hit .336, one of the best averages compiled in the Coast League.

The Braves stole a march on Branch Rickey when they drafted Kluttz. How important a march it remains for Kluttz to prove.

The Southern Exposure

When Warren Spahn compiled his 19-6 record at Evansville last season, he had eight shutouts. His best game was a one-hitter against Clinton, a peculiarity, because Clinton beat him in three out of four games. . . . Nanny Fernandez, who has hit some long balls here already, set a distance record at Vancouver last year when he hit a reflector on a 50-foot pole 370 feet from the plate. . . Phil Masi swung a bat left-handed all winter, trying to see if he could become a switch-hitter. When he missed the ball completely on his second swing as a lefty, he said in disgust, "All that time wasted for nothing." He stills takes some swings from the port side, however, and may try it in games down here.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Practice for Final Games

Making the most of their week-long lay-off from league competition, the Boston Olympics are practicing assiduously this week in preparation for their final home games of the regular Eastern League season. These games find the Olympics playing at the Garden against Washington Saturday evening, against River Vale Sunday afternoon, and against Atlantic City next Wednesday evening. Following these contests the Olympics enter the playoffs for the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championship.

Meanwhile tonight the 'Pics will be put through a practice session of one hour and one half, as Coach Hago Harrington seeks to whip out the season with a rush and narrow the gap now separating his team from Johnstown and New York. These two clubs are tied for the league lead with 72 points, with the Olympics in third place with 68 points. Hago has been pleasantly surprised with the playing of Bob Bingham of the Olympics at defense, and Bob has been named to play defense in the coming week-end games. This will make either Eddie Barry or Cy Richter for forward duty, and these forwards are one of Hago's pressing needs.

* * *

The Bruins left by train today for New York, where they will play the Rangers in Madison Square Garden tonight. Uppermost in the thoughts of every Boston player will be how best to protect Frankie Brimsek in his quest for the Vezina Trophy. Frankie has a comfortable lead of 11 goals over his nearest rival, Turk Broda of Toronto Maple Leafs, but with Rangers seeking to better the league's total-goal record of 179 in one season, Brimsek may be in for a busy evening. New York needs only eight more goals to tie that record, established by the Bruins of 1929-30.

* * *

Latest word on Bill Cowley is that he will not get into action until next Tuesday night here at the Garden against Brooklyn Americans. Cowley will confine his efforts to scrimmaging with the Olympics and the Juniors.

* * *

Montreal Canadiens, who have been coming with a rush lately, need only three points to tie their record of last year and can get those points in their remaining three games. Canadiens intend to sweep their two-game series with Detroit this week end and so move into fifth place. Buddy O'Connor, outstanding rookie center, is expected by Montreal to be back by Saturday, but Pete Morin, his left wing, is not. Canadiens have goalie Bill Durnan standing by to jump into the breach if Paul Bibeault is unable to play.

Manager Art Ross' son, John, is now in the Royal Canadian Air Force, joining Art Ross, Jr., who is a pilot officer, stationed at St. Hubert's. John seems destined for a pilot's post, for he has more than 300 flying hours to his credit besides possessing both commercial and instructor's licenses in the United States.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard closed its basketball season last night with a 58-31 victory over Pennsylvania . . . Princeton's 56-30 defeat of Columbia pushed the Tigers into a tie with Dartmouth for the leadership of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League . . . A playoff between Princeton and Dartmouth may be staged . . . Dartmouth twice defeated the Tigers in league games this season, but both victories were by hair-line margins . . . Victors yesterday in the first round of the Tech basketball tournament at Cousens Gym in Medford were Rockland (36-35 over Franklin), Newburyport (69-34 over Belmont), Braintree (41-22 over Chelmsford), and Lexington (40-32 over Framingham) . . . In tomorrow's semifinals Rockland meets Newburyport at 2:30 p. m., and Lexington plays Braintree at 3:30 p. m.

* * *

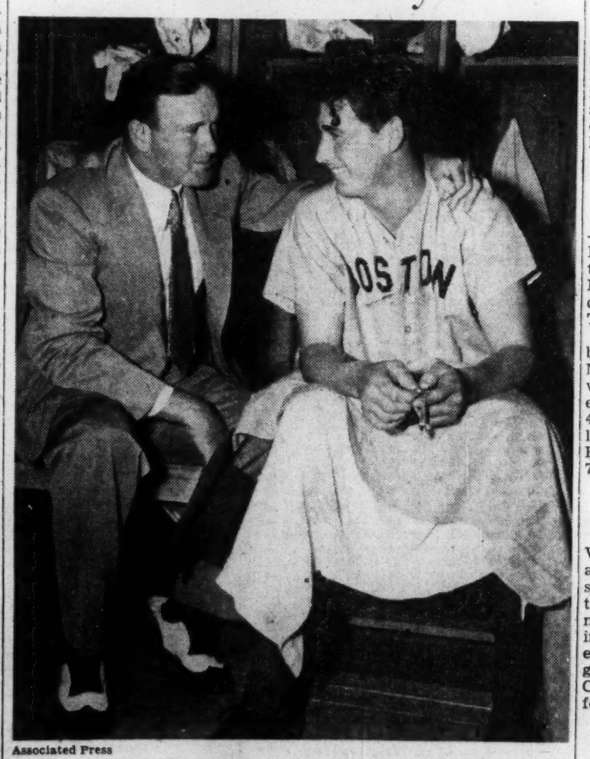
Semifinals and finals of the annual Harvard University boxing championships will take place at the Indoor Athletic Building this evening . . . Look for new records to be made in the N. E. A. A. U. open swimming championships at the New South Boston Clubhouse pool tonight . . . Rush Eastman Wart of Staten Island, N. Y., is Harvard's new varsity fencing manager, succeeding Jesse Cleveland, who was graduated at midyear . . . Dutch Hiller of the Bruins will wear one of Boston College's gold football helmets tonight to protect his injured ear. G. C.

Emblem Adopted

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A half million sandlot baseball performers will follow the plan of professional players in displaying the "Hale America" emblems during the 1942 season.

J. G. Taylor Spink of St. Louis, co-ordinator of the OCD physical fitness program, said the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress had adopted the official emblem to be worn on the left sleeve of each player's uniform.

Tells His Story


Associated Press

Manager Joe Croin (left) and Ted Williams

SARASOTA, Fla.—The Red Sox outfielder finally arrived in camp and reviewed his story regarding the draft classification that has interested the whole nation. Williams is now practicing daily with his team mates and hopes to better his .406 batting average of last year.

Mrs. Vare Wins

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Merion, Pa., yesterday advanced to the semifinals of the annual Belleair women's golf tourney by defeating Mrs. S. D. Benson of Tampa, 9 and 8.

Mrs. Mark McGarry, St. Petersburg, defeated Mrs. G. B. Allen, New York City, 8 and 7; Mrs. Edward L. Howe, Princeton, N. J., eliminated Dorothy Low, Belleair, 4 and 3, and Mrs. Thomas P. Gallatin, Tampa, defeated Mrs. J. Kenneth Eisaman, Gladwyn, Pa., 7 and 6.

Obeck in Navy

AKRON, Ohio, March 12 (AP)—Vic Obeck, assistant football coach at the University of Akron, is scheduled to leave tomorrow for the Naval Training Station at Annapolis, Md., where he will serve in the Navy's aviation physical education program. Obeck was graduated from Springfield (Mass.) College and played professional football for the Chicago Cardinals.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	28	16	2	58	171	140
Toronto	26	16	3	55	146	119
Boston	23	16	6	52	146	108
Chicago	22	21	3	47	140	144
Detroit	17	24	4	38	127	138
Montreal	16	26	3	35	122	163
Brooklyn	15	28	3	33	134	164

P. G. A. Golf To Be Staged In Late May

MIAMI, Fla., March 12 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association tournament, the only national championship event to be played this year, will be held May 25-31.

Members of the tournament committee picked the dates during the Miami Biltmore's international four-ball tournament this week, and PGA President Ed Dudley approved them.

Three bids for the event have been received, but the site has not yet been selected. The tournament is awarded for $15,000.

Funds for war charities will be raised during the tournament through some method not yet selected.

The 32 low scorers in the 36-hole qualifying round will take part in match play. Last year 64 were bracketed for match play. This year all matches will be over the 36-hole route.

About 600 of the 2,200 PGA members take part in the sectional qualifying events held to decide the 120 who actually tee off in the main event.

The PGA pays the railroad fare of all competitors in the championship.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager, said the leading PGA players will continue to appear in at least one war charity-benefit each week.

Six tournament are scheduled before the PGA championship. They are the Seminole Club event starting at Palm Beach today, Amateur-Professional Best-Ball at St. Augustine March 18-22, North and South open at Pinehurst March 24-26, Greensboro open March 27-29, Land of the Sky open at Asheville April 2-5, and the Masters at Augusta April 9-12.

NCAA Basketball Line-Up Nearly Completed Now

CHICAGO, (AP)—The line-up for the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament is complete except in two instances.

The four teams to compete in the Eastern Division eliminations March 20 and 21 at New Orleans will be Dartmouth, Penn State, Kentucky and Illinois.

Two of the Western Division teams will be Rice and Colorado. The district 5 nominee will be the winner of a play-off between Oklahoma A. and M. and Kansas, while the district 8 representative will be the victor of a three-game Stanford-Oregon State play-off series.

The western quintets will play their elimination sets at Kansas City the same days the eastern fives are competing at New Orleans. Winners of the two meets will battle for the championship in a single game March 28 at Kansas City.

Dartmouth, winner of 19 games and loser of three this season, is the only one of the eight 1941 competitors to return. The Ivy League school was eliminated last year, 51-50, by Wisconsin, the Big Ten representative, which went on to win the championship. The previous year Indiana, also of the Big Ten, took the N. C. A. A. crown.

Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Sarasota: Now that the Red Sox have lost their first three exhibition games, chiefly because they are not hitting, Manager Joe Cronin intends to devote all of today's open date to batting practice. Not even Ted Williams can connect. He had great trouble getting beyond the infield in his first workout of the season yesterday and then struck out when pressed into service as a pinch-hitter against the Reds.

* * *

Sanford: Manager Casey Stengel's concerns about holdout Eddie Miller's absence have abated a bit since he saw rookie Bill Heltzel perform at shortstop in the Braves' first intra-squad game. That rookie, up from the club's Bridgeport farm, fielded exceptionally well and indicated he had an exceptionally accurate throwing arm. His ability at the plate, however, leaves something to be desired.

Barnett to Retire

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Paul Barnett, publicity director for the Yale Athletic Association for the past 19 years, will retire in June, the university announced.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 11

American League

Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 2.
Hershey 5, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 7, New Haven 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Springfield 1.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Fort Worth 4.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 6, Jersey Skeeters 5.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 4.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	33	19	6	72	253	189
Johnstown	33	19	6	72	235	201
Boston	31	20	6	68	246	208
Washington	28	26	5	61	259	249
Baltimore	27	30	4	56	257	266
River Vale	18	36	4	40	185	249
Atlantic City	19	39	1	39	231	306

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	16	8	4	36	124	86
Johnstown	16	10	2	34	115	99
Washington	15	12	2	32	135	116
Baltimore	14	15	2	30	132	134
Atlantic City	12	16	1	25	113	130
Boston	10	15	2	22	100	122
River Vale	10	17	1	21	97	129

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 11

St. Louis (N) 9, Cleveland (A) 4.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Boston (A) 5.
Philadelphia (N) 2, New York (N) 0.
New York (A) 4, Washington (A) 0.
Philadelphia (A) 8, Sacramento (PC) 6.
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Seattle (PC), cancelled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Hassett Making Good

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—Every once in a while a ball player goes in search of regular big league pay checks with the entire populace behind him. Here in the Red Sox spring training headquarters Charley Wagner had that experience. Newspapermen, clubhouse boys or just plain tourists—they all wanted to see "Broadway" pitch in the American League because he is "a swell kid." And that's the way it is with Buddy Hassett, the new first baseman of the world champion New York Yankees.

Hassett for six years has knocked around in the majors, first with Brooklyn and later with the Braves, without benefit of high salaries. But not often in that time has he ever stopped hustling. Ball players, as well as critics, admire another man who can keep hustling regardless of his team's spot in the standing.

Stole 56 Bases

Most of the well-known "breaks" have been against the former New York collegian. Paul Krichell, Yankee scout, signed him at a time when Lou Gehrig was still a young man and playing every day at the Stadium. In 1933, '34 and '35 Buddy was in the minors, always hitting well over .300. In '34 at Norfolk, Va., he did .360 and stole 56 bases. The Dodgers bought him for '36 delivery and for two successive seasons he batted .310 and .304 at Ebbets Field.

But just when it began to look as if Hassett had clinched the first base job at Brooklyn, the club bought Dolph Camilli from the Phillies; and being a longer hitter, Dolph was given the preference over Buddy, who was asked to play the outfield. Hassett turned up in Boston in 1939, under Casey Stengel, but had all sorts of trouble trying to hit in Braves Field. And when the Braves had a chance to get Tommy Holmes from the Yankee organization during the winter, they passed over Buddy in the deal.

Home Again

Back again with the New Yorkers, Hassett is happier than he has ever been since coming into professional baseball.

"It was like coming back home," grinned Buddy. "I'd rather play ball than do anything else. And by that standard I'd play anywhere and give them all I've got. But this is more than just playing ball. The Yankees are the champs, and who wouldn't feel pretty tickled to be with them? I've never worked harder to make a ball club and I'm sure pleased with the chance Joe McCarthy has given me. I hope I won't disappoint him."

Said Manager McCarthy: "I see no reason why he shouldn't satisfy us. I prefer to think that he'll solve our first base problem. He hit .296 in Braves Field last year, didn't he? Well, anyone who can do that isn't a bad hitter."

Over Sturm

In weighing Hassett's chance to play through 154 games with the Yankees, one must compare him with Johnny Sturm, whom he succeeded at the berth. Buddy can outrun Johnny. He has a better batting average. He also makes the throw to second base as well as any first sacker in the majors; in fact, better than most of them. Buddy, therefore, will hit better than Sturm and field better. What, then, can keep him from pleasing McCarthy?

The Yankees have found Hassett a very profitable investment in more ways than one. When Paul Krichell discovered Buddy at Manhattan College, it cost just $1,600 to sew him up. A couple of years later the Yanks sold the youngster to the Dodgers for $40,000, Buzz Boyle and John McCarthy. Soon after this they sold McCarthy to the Giants for another $40,000. Thus, their $1,600 investment paid a handsome dividend in a short time.

Hassett, although not a long-ball hitter, should hit a few in the Stadium, where the bleachers are close behind the right fielder. Too, he is the McCarthy type of player—a good team man and hustler. We hope he stays around for a while.

Shaughnessy Can Be Counted Out Of Yale Picture

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (AP)—Count Clark Shaughnessy out of the Yale football picture.

Stanford's great proponent of the T formation isn't having any of Eli's Ivy traditions or alumni factional squabbles, next fall or any time.

He made that plain, and emphatically, as he returned from the East, where he conferred with Yale alumni.

Shaughnessy may go East but . . . get set for a surprise.

The coach who led Stanford to a Rose Bowl championship in his first year on the West Coast and just missed with a depleted squad last fall may transfer to a university with little or no football reputation.

Such a position would give Shaughnessy another chance to pull a surprise such as he did at Stanford in 1940 when he took an oft-beaten club and came up with an all-victorious team.

If Hank Feldman makes good as a Giant pitcher the Polo Grounds will see an all-Jewish battery, Harry Danning catching.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 430,000
Previous day's sales 412,490
1941 volume to date 24,450,270
1940 volume to date 25,448,170

Stocks Mixed; Steel, Motor Shares Higher

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Stocks acted a bit better in today's market, although recoveries were selective and many leaders continued to shift toward lower territory.

Steels and a number of recently weak blue chips led the specialized revival after an initial dip to new bottoms for the past one to four years. Gains of fractions to a point or so were in evidence with a few recently weak high-priced performers tacking on 2 to 3. At the close minus marks were well distributed.

Dealings, lively for a time, slowed near the last. Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

The feeling the lengthy decline of the list which, on average, had touched the lowest mark since 1938, may have gone too far brought in some short covering and speculative bidding, brokers said Handicaps, however, still were present in fears of further dividend casualties and scattered liquidation to obtain funds for near-by tax payments.

Prominent stocks on the revival included du Pont, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, and Chrysler.

American Tobacco "B" was a laggard along with Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, and Texas Corp.

In the curb, Humble Oil and Aluminum of America retreated while Pantepec and Creole Petroleum improved.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today with volume substantially curtailed in the recently active rails.

Most utility holding company loans remained under moderate pressure but losses were less severe than on Wednesday and some displayed stiffening resistance as the final hour approached.

Under water were Wabash first 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour 4s, International Telephone 5s and Bangor & Aroostook convertible 4s.

American Water Works 6s, under pressure in recent sessions on adverse tax prospects, sold down to 87 at one time but recouped part of the 3-point loss in subsequent dealings.

Otis Steel 4½s were fairly active and higher on news a merger is contemplated with Jones & Laughlin steel. Others displaying moderate stability included Goodrich 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

U. S. Governments held in a narrow range on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The foreign department was moderately steady with most of the time with some support appearing for Australian bonds.

Scrap Metal Sent To Japan Seen As Possibly Aiding U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Edwin C. Banninger, President of the Steel and Scrap Iron Institute, declared today that large-scale shipments of American scrap metal to Japan "may work out to the benefit of the United States in the present war."

He told a House military subcommittee that the ready supply of United States scrap metal available to Japan prior to the embargo of 1940 may have prevented large-scale development of Japanese blast furnace facilities for exploiting the iron deposits of Manchukuo and other Far East areas.

Chairman Charles Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania of the subcommittee agreed that "it was the opinion of those acquainted with the situation that it was good policy to keep the Japanese dependent on us because they were not then developing their own facilities."

"That sounds like a whitewash of this appeasement policy," protested Representative Thomas Martin (R) of Iowa. "I don't think I can agree with that reasoning. I would like to know first how large a stockpile Japan has piled up of this scrap."

Mr. Banninger said the scrap industry had shipped metal to Japan only when sales were consistent with Government policy, but that even after the embargo American steel mills continued to ship new steel to Japan. The Japanese also still received iron ore from the Philippines, he added.

Mr. Banninger said that the domestic price and supply situation in the scrap metal field would be eased if some way were found to eliminate direct dealing between mills and their customers, explaining that because of the shortage many mills were exerting pressure on customers to sell scrap material direct.

Wheat Prices Rise Nearly 2c Bushel

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—With flour buyers and millers back in the market for limited quantities, wheat prices rose almost 2 cents a bushel today. Other grains and soybeans shared in the advance.

Buying of commercial interests and professional traders was touched off by House approval of legislation which would restrict Commodity Credit Corporation sales of milling wheat and industrial corn at prices below parity. The fact that the CCC will withdraw after Saturday its offers to sell milling wheat at least for the time being also was a trade factor.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38	37¾	37¾	M'r 11
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107	107	107	
48⅜	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	46½	46	46½	— ⅞
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'r 9
11⅜	10⅞	Addressog (⅛e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	8	2	2	2	
⅞	⅄	Alleghany Corp	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	+ ⅄
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22¾	20	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
5½	4¾	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 11
149	123	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	6	122	120¾	120¾	—2½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13	13	13	
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.75e)	4	5⅛	5	5	
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	M'r 7
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (⅛e)	8	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 5
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	16⅛	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	46½	Amerada Pet (2)	4	46	46	46	— ½
23⅜	15¾	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	19¼	19	19	—1
48⅛	36	Am Airlines 1½g	5	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 11
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
33	27½	Am Brake 1.20g	4	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅜
13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	13	59½	58¼	58¼	— ¾
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	159	—5
33	29½	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	30	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	8	70⅜	70	70	— ½
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1⅝e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	M'r 7
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 11
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7½	7½	7½	
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	12	19	18	18¾	— ¾
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	5	5	5	M'r 6
⅝	⅄	Am & For Pow	1	⅄	⅝	⅝	M'r 9
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	14	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
26	18⅛	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Am H & L pf	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 11
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	*9	38	38	38	⅄ ⅄
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
27	23	Am Ice pf	3	27	26	26	M'r 11
4	3½	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
85½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	84	84	84	+ ½
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	M'r 11
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 11
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	11	20½	20⅜	20½	
⅛	⅜	Am Power & Lt	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	5	17¾	17½	17⅝	
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf $1.56k	2	15¼	15	15¼	
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	45	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	10½	10½	10½	
5½	4⅜	Am Safety Raz (1)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7	7	7	M'r 11
43	38½	Am Smelt (½e)	8	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	32	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30½	30½	30½	—1½
207⅜	183¾	Am St Fdrs(½e)	11	19	18½	19	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 4
21¼	16⅜	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
97½	87⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83½	83	83½	—4⅜
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅜	19	M'r 11
134¾	120⅛	Am Tel & Tel(9)	42	122	120⅛	120¾	+ ⅜
49¾	40½	Am Tob (1e)	7	40	38	38⅜	—1⅞
50¾	41½	Am Tob B (1e)	60	40½	39	39	—2½
143⅜	133½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	132	130	130	—3½
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
27	22¾	Am Viscose(½e)	15	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
116½	111½	Am Viscose pf(5)	4	111¼	111	111½	— ½
3¼	2⅜	Am Water Wks	26	2½	2⅜	2½	
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	*2	68½	68½	68½	—9
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	5	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
76⅜	70	Am Wool pf 12g	7	70¼	69⅜	69¾	— ½
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	22	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	44½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	44½	44½	44½	M'r 7
28⅜	25½	Anaconda (½e)	15	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 11
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1	1	1	M'r 11
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅞
111½	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ¼
4½	3⅛	Armour Ill	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	63	63	63	— ¾
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	3	23	22½	22½	—1
7¼	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5½k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	52	37⅝	36¼	37⅝	+1¼
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	68¾	68¾	68½	— ⅜
26	20⅜	Atl Coast L (1g)	11	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅞
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	35	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	35	35	35	M'r 11
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	12	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
70	56	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	54⅞	54	54	—2
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 11
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	23	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5	4¾	5	
9⅞	7¾	Barber Asphalt	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5	5	5	M'r 11
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
18½	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	7	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 6
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	M'r 11
104½	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 16
100¾	80½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79½	79½	79½	—1
73⅜	63¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	17	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
52	47¾	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
24¼	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
66⅞	58½	Beth Steel (1½e)	34	59⅜	58⅛	58¾	+ ¼
121	115⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	— ⅜
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	*2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21⅜	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	21	17¾	17¼	17¾	
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	*1	28	28	28	— ½
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
20⅝	19⅛	Borden Co (.30e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
23⅝	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	36	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25	25	25	M'r 10
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	13	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅝
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	— ⅜
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	4	32	32	32	M'r 10
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	*8	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¼	19¼	19⅛	— ⅜
26	24⅛	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
19¼	17⅛	Burlng M (1.40)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¾	M'r 6
55½	54	Burlng pf (2¾)	2	54¾	54½	54½	M'r 11
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	M'r 11
20⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 9
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 10
11⅜	10	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
7⅛	3⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
12⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 11
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 10
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	6	2½	2½	2½	
69	61⅜	Case (JI) (7g)	4	(2½	61¾	61¾	M'r 10
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	34¾	34½	34½	
21¼	18	Celanese (⅛e)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
8¼	7	Celotex (1)	5	7	6⅞	7	
23⅜	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	15½	Cent Violetta Jg	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	28	29⅜	28¼	29⅞	+1½
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	M'r 10
17	16	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 5
7½	6	Checker Cab	2	6	5⅞	6	
76¾	30½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	18	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ¼
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 11

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	5	4	3¾	3¾	M'r 11
3¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 10
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	4	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 11
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
39¾	36⅛	Chi P & cv pf (3)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅞
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	M'r 11
⅜	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	M'r 10
⅜	⅄	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 11
⅜	⅄	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9⅛	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 10
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 10
52½	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	67	52¼	50⅝	52	+1
10¾	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 11
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 9
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	29½	29½	29½	—3½
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25	25	25	
44	34½	Climax M (1.20a)	17	34¼	32¾	32¾	—2
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	*4	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
79½	58	Coca-Cola (¾e)	12	57⅝	57¼	57½	— ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	57⅝	57⅝	M'r 11
13⅜	11⅜	Colgate-P (½a)	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12	12	12	
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	9¾	Colum Br A .30e	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13½	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
54	37¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	38	36½	38	+ ½
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	M'r 10
72	60	Colum Carb (1e)	1	58	58	58	—2
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	13	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	15	22¼	22	22⅜	— ¼
103½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	7	103¼	103¼	103¼	M'r 10
9¾	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	14	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅄	Com'th & South	18	⅄	⅄	⅄	
44½	30	Com&Sou pf (3)	*35	28¼	29¾	29¾	+ ½
23¾	19	Com Edis (1.80)	32	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
16¼	14⅞	Congoleum (1a)	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
21¼	16⅛	Cons Airc (4g)	14	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 6
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (¾g)	23	6¼	6	6⅛	
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	41	11⅝	11½	11½	
94	82¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 11
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	13	8	7½	7½	M'r 11
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6½	5⅛	Consol Oil (⅛)	31	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	6¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 11
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94½	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	*5	88	88	88	— ⅜
13½	12	Container (¼e)	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
$111	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅝	111⅞	111⅝	Dec 29
103½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (1½e)	12	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
8¼	7⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
42	34½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	34⅞	33⅞	34½	
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24	19½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	18	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
51½	49	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	M'r 5
55¾	47¼	Corn Prods (3)	17	47⅝	47	47½	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	M'r 11
⅜	⅄	Coty Internat'l	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	M'r 10
14	12½	Crane Co (1g)	13	12½	12¼	12½	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 11
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	16¼	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 11
41	38½	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	37	37	37	—1½
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (¼e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 11
36	29¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	5	30¾	30	30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

...organ Firm ...sks to Join Fed. Reserve

...W YORK, March 12 (AP)— J. ...organ & Co. has applied for ...bership in the Federal Re... System, it was learned to...

...e historic banking firm, ...h rose to eminence primarily ...investment banking concern, ...d operation in that field in ..., 1934, and since has con... business as a commercial ... doing a regular lending and ...it business.

Turn of the Wheel

...ll Street say the step as a ... of the wheel. It completed ...ersion of a private bank ...h had sold securities of some ...e leading corporations, acted ...eir depository and fiscal agent, ...had even been the purchas... agent of the English and ...h Governments in the last ... into a regular commercial ...tution.

...e Morgan firm had no com... to make on the report but ... authoritative quarters con... the fact the application to ... the nation's central banking ...m was pending.

...e application automatically ...ries with it a request to join the ...al Deposit Insurance Corp., ...gency which insures all de... up to $5,000 in each account ...e event of failure.

...is brought some smiles in ...t Street, where doubt was ex... that the Morgan Bank, ...arily a bank for bankers and ...ig corporations, had any ac... as small at $5,000.

Public Could Buy Stock

...his final step in the trans... ...ation of the Morgan firm had ... preceded about six weeks ... by the announcement that, for ...e first time in history, the public ...d buy stock in the bank.

...e shares had been held by a ...up of about 80 persons who had ...e connections with the firm and ...e offered for sale a block of 16,... shares at $206 a share. The ...ering, made by an investment ...nking concern, was gobbled up, ...tly by insurance companies, ...tional and charitable founda... and other institutional buy...

...e commercial bank of J. P. ...organ & Co. was carried on from ...4 to the spring of 1940 as a ...te partnership and then was ...ered as a New York State

...hen J. P. Morgan & Co. left ...e investment banking field, ...e it had been intimately asso... with the financing of such ...porate giants as U. S. Steel ...rp., General Motors, General ...ectric, United Corp., and the ...ltimore & Ohio, some of its ...rmer partners formerly connected with the ...uaranty Trust Co. of New York, ...formed the investment banking ...rm of Morgan Stanley & Co.

Carloadings Decline 1.4 P. C. in Week; 3.8 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Asso... of American Railroads re... ported that 770,697 cars of revenue ...eight were loaded during the ...ek ended March 7.

This was a decrease of 10,722 ...cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an in... ...ease of 28,080 cars, or 3.8 per ...ent, compared with a year ago, ...and an increase of 160,101 cars, ...or 24.2 per cent, compared with ...1940.

...The report classified the loadings, ...compared with last week and the ...corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Incr. over— Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	357,518	2,599	38,880
Less-than-carlot merchandise	148,519	4,977	†10,391
Coal	145,371	†17,107	†13,563
Ore & grn products	38,356	1,005	7,243
Livestock	10,689	219	775
Forest products	43,137	†2,191	4,752
Coke	13,341	488	739
	13,764	†691	†355

†Decrease.

Corporate Earnings

Year ended Dec. 31, 1941

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1941	1940
Abbott Laboratories	$2,245,811	$2,239,408	$2.90	$2.89
Allied Chem & Dye Corp	21,416,566	20,885,270	9.67	9.43
American Home Products	4,364,560	4,291,240	*5.35	*5.32
American Ice Co	*635,277	*519,050		
American Laundry Mach. Co.	2,166,597	905,388	3.96	1.65
Am. Electrical Mfg Co	597,186	252,601	6.11	2.26
Am. Tob. Co.	8,270,572	7,582,617	1.88	1.72
Am. Tob. G.i Co.	*405,242	258,745		*25.65
Arnold-Myers Co.	2,317,860	2,523,642	3.56	3.73
Atlas-Ruse	2,422,677	2,507,223	1.65	1.71
Carbide Tungsten Carbp	205,208	145,352	.51	.36
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	2,564,000	2,319,027	3.97	3.56
Celanese Corp.	7,105,685	6,376,896	†3.43	†3.38
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	2,766,602	1,717,602	6.15	3.01
Cleveland Graph Bronze Co.	1,501,358	1,322,258	4.27	4.11
Climax Molybdenum	8,954,205	6,039,373	3.55	2.40
Coca-Cola Co.	27,108,574	27,000,752	6.78	6.77
Consolidum-Nairn, Inc	2,016,778	1,617,205	1.62	1.30
Copperweld Steel Co.	1,460,791	1,281,712	2.61	2.26
Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc.	438,509	288,099	5.31	3.26
Detroit Gas & Electric Corp	310,554	208,544		
Detroit Vortex	933,702	820,229	2.40	1.84
Eastern Air Lines	1,609,706	*1,575,456	2.81	2.80
Eastern Rolling Mills	341,250	†133,825	1.62	
Eastman Products Co.	455,834	220,097	1.87	.91
Federal Mogul Corp.	605,818	637,646	2.16	2.28
Fisher Wheeler Corp	1,423,003	1,003,517	5.06	3.43
General Aniline & Film Corp	4,115,731	4,106,057	1.56	1.55
General Gas & Electric	1,362,924	1,005,795		
Gimbel (B F) Co	8,608,324	6,121,357	5.02	3.11
Glidden Co.	667,128	688,958	3.81	3.93
Gorham Silversmithard & Supply Co.	584,211	303,241	1.95	.95
Hanna Coal & Navigation	1,805,057	1,101,854	.94	.57
Hydraulic Wilk Biscuit Co	1,110,675	1,190,805	1.97	1.93
Instrument Calculating Mach. Co.	926,844	739,439	4.09	3.26
Interlake Shoe Corp.	2,924,275	3,210,961	2.64	2.96
Interna G. & C. Paper Co.	563,448	368,030	12.23	7.69
Interna Sil Refining Co.	596,729	*227,803	.40	
Johnsmas Co	1,474,926	1,342,715	1.54	1.39
Newport News Ship. & Dry Dock Co.	5,291,373	4,383,177	6.11	4.97
Packard Dodge Corp.	14,206,746	12,603,980	2.80	2.49
Phillips Electric Co	18,692,242	22,315,629	1.55	1.88
Phillips Petroleum Co	17,436,977	11,590,318	3.92	2.61
Pittsburgh Coal Co	2,425,499	1,255,893	.85	
Pittsburgh Forging	742,639	468,588	3.37	2.13
Pittsburgh S & Bolt	1,249,831	1,020,617	.83	.57
Pressed Steel Car Co	812,528	1,526,970	1.09	2.34
Pullman Paper Co	1,939,629	1,896,052	2.52	2.46
Pullman-Western Bell Tel Co	19,234,801	21,527,289		
Quaker Oats Co	603,149	349,071	1.76	.63
Radio Warner	1,636,686	1,470,804	1.30	1.18
Remington Baker Corp.	2,486,397	2,124,628	1.12	.96
Republican Machinery Co.	753,051	564,486	4.03	3.02
Revere Mfg. Co.	678,609	602,740	1.20	1.01
Rockwell Products Co.	1,722,688	1,670,864	5.36	5.17
Rohm & Haas Co.	3,748,908	3,494,590	3.95	**3.70
Rochester Electric Co of Mo	8,232,000	6,974,000	2.67	2.76
Royal Dutch Co. of Calif.	6,239,232	4,606,790	1.34	.99
Sharples Tank Car	2,238,956	2,446,316	†2.03	†2.21
Singer Manufacturing Co.	23,117,510	18,985,428	†7.21	†7.10
Smith (Wm.), Jr. Co.	8,090,413	8,226,648	4.12	4.19

(a) also extra or regular ... so far this year; (b) ... paid or declared ... but warrants; †Incr. ... after the last price ... recorded on the Boston ...

†Average number of shares. ‡On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. *Net loss. §On class B shares. ¶On preferred shares. **On 1941 capitalization.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s 47-45	106.1	106.1	106.1
1 2½s 52-50	106.15	106.15	106.15
5 2s 55-51 Dec	100.8	100.8	100.8
8 2½s 72-67	100.17	100.17	100.17

New York City Bonds

21 3s 80	100⅞	100¾	100¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alabama Pow 3½s 72	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	83	83
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69	69	69
1 Allied Str. 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
53 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅞	66½	66½
3 AMIGChem 5½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Am T&T 4½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
37 Am T & T 3s 56	106⅜	106	106⅜
25 Am WW&E 6s 75	89	87	89
7 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
15 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	107½	107½	107½
16 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	109¾	109¾
2 Atl&Birm 4s 33	24	24	24
1 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
25 AC Line cit 4s 52	70¾	70½	70½
5 AC Line 4½s 64	64¾	64⅝	64⅝
5 AC Line 5s 45	97½	97	97
29 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64	64½
14 B&O 95 st A	38⅜	38½	38½
24 B&O 95 st C	43¾	43¾	43¾
24 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38	38
21 B&O 96 st F	38¼	38	38¼
56 B&O cv 60 st	40¾	40½	40½
6 B&O 4s 48	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝
22 B&OPLEGWV 4s 51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 B&O S W 50 st	47½	47⅛	47½
2 B&O T C 4s 59	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	55	55	55
11 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52⅛	52	52
10 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	107½	107¼	107¼
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42¼	42	42¼
13 Bos NY Air L 4s 55	20½	19¼	20¼
10 Bkly Edis 1¼s 65	107	107	107
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98½	98½	98½
6 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7	7	7
3 Bush Terminal 5s 55	61	61	61
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Can Pac 5s 54	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Can Pas 4½s 56	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Can Pac cv 4s perp	64½	64½	64½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94½	94½	94½
38 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
58 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17½	16¾	17¾
7 Cen of Ga Mobile 5s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	56	56
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¾	77½	77¾
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79½	79½	79½
6 Cen Pac NJ 5s 87	19	18	18
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
21 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
1 C&O 4½s 92	127	127	127
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
122 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	19¼	19¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
10 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 xin Ct GtW ins 4½s2038	39¾	39	39
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
5 Chi I & L 6s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
225 CMStP&P 5s 75	14¼	13¾	14
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	50	50	50
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	50¼	50	50
1 CM&SP 4½s 89D	50¼	50¼	50¼
26 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49½	49¼	49¼
2 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	47¼	47¼	47¼
62 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41	40⅝	41
59 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22½	22	22¼
59 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	35¾	34½	34⅝
3 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
5 Chi&NW gen 4½s 87	34¼	34⅛	34¼
49 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
52 Chi&NW 4¼s2037C	22¼	21¼	21¾
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
25 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33⅝	33½	33⅝
60 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32½	32	32½
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	47	47	47
9 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15⅜	15¼	15¼
18 CRI & P 4s 88	26½	26⅛	26½
76 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14½	14⅛	14½
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	66½	66½	66½
5 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52	52	52
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Cin Gas & E 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	108½	108½	108½
22 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50⅝	50¼	50⅜
2 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
3 Clev & Pitts 4½s B 81	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81¼	81¼	81¼
12 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
40 Col & So 4s 80	23	22¾	22¾
7 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	95¼	94½	95¼
41 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93	92½	93
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	90¼	92
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 ColmMach inc 6s ww	24¾	24¾	24¾
13 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¼	108	108
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	103	103	103
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Con Rys 4s 54	32	32	32
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32	32	32
2 Con Rys 4s 56	32	32	32
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	86	86	86
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Cuba No Pr 5½s 42	29	29	29
15 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	26½	26	26
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	31	30⅞	31
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89½	89½	89½
7 DelaHud rfg 4s 43	58	57⅜	58
2 D&RG 4½s 76	15½	15½	15½
36 D&RG 4s 36	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
10 D&RG West 5s 55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18 D&RG West 5s 78	16	15½	16
5 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Det Ed 3s 70	102⅜	102¼	102⅛
1 Dow hem 2¼s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
31 Erie 4½s 2015	55	54½	54¾
8 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90¼
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	91½	91½	91½
1 Fla Cen&Pen 5s 43	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
31 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 FondaJ&Gl-4s82fld	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	80	80	80
3 Gen Stl 4½s 50 49	96	95¾	95¾
9 Goodrich 4¼s 56	96¼	95½	96¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87	87	87
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86½	86½	86½
1 Gt Nor 3½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98	87⅝	98
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96	96	96
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	77	77
3 G Bay&W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72½	72	72
33 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58	58	58
16 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110⅜	110⅜
1 Housatonic 5s 37	84	84	84
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	38½	38½
19 Hud&Man 5s 57	11¾	11⅜	11¾
24 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41½	41½	41½
5 Ill Cen 4s 51	90½	90½	90½
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¾	45¾	45¾
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45½	45¼	45½
18 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	44¼	44¼
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56	56	56
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
32 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48½	48¾
20 IS&CStL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44	44¼
3 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 40	77	77	77
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	24½	24½	24½
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17⅜	17	17¼
16 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	16	15⅞	15⅞
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	16	16	16
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25	24½	25
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
28 Int T&T 2¾s 52	45½	45	45¼
41 Int T&T 5s 55	47⅞	46⅞	47⅝
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	94	94	94
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	49	49	49
11 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72¼	72¼
5 K C South 3s 50	62½	62½	62½
2 K C Term 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Kings Co Lt 4½s 54	106¼	106	106
10 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	92¼	92¼	92¼
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75	74	75
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	95½	95½	95½
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	77⅜	76½	77
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	64	64	64
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	65	64½	64½
10 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	48½	48½	48½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51½	51½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
19 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	32¾	33¼
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104	104	104
4 Liggett & M 3s 51	122	122	122
5 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121	121	121
1 Louisln & Ark 5s 69	83¼	83¼	83¼
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	96⅝	97
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¼	84	84¼
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54	53¾	53¾
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	50¾	50⅜	50⅜
5 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98	98	98
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Met Ed 4½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Mich Cen 4½s 70	64	64	64
1 M & St L cn 5s 34 ct	8	8	8
1 M & StL 4s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12	12	12
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
16 K-Tex 5s 62A	35¼	34¾	34¾
45 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14⅝	14½	14⅝
17 M-K-T 4½s 78	30	29¾	30
11 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	39½	39½	39½
11 M-K-T ex 4s ctf B	29	29	29
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30⅝	30¾	30⅝
21 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31	30½	31
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30⅞	30¾	30¾
18 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31	30¾	30¾
3 Mo Pac 5s E ct	30⅜	30¾	30¾
126 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31	30¼	30¾
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
2 MonWPaPub Sv 6s 65	111½	111½	111½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	103¾	104
1 MorAssex 5s 55	44	44	44
20 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	39¼	39	39¼
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41½	41¼	41¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 N ER 5s 45	70	70	70
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	66½	66½	66½
3 NJ Pow & L 4½Ds 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	78	78	78
30 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46¾	46½	46¾
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	46	46	46
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	40	40	40
19 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	46½	46¼	46½
30 NO Tex&M4½s 56	44	43¾	44
10 NYGreenwd 5s 46	67	67	67
1 NY&Putnam 4s 93	47½	47½	47½
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 6	110	110	110
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56¼	56¼
83 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¼	50¾	51¼
1 NY C cn 4s 98	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 NYC 3¾s 46	96¼	96¼	96¼
32 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59¼	58⅞	59¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76½	76½	76½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54	54	54
1 NYC St L cn 5½s 50	95¼	95¼	95¼
30 NYChi&StL 5½s 73A	81¾	81	81¾
72 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅞	67½	67¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	62	62
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 NY G El H&P 5s 48	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112¾	112⅜	112¾
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62	61⅝	61⅝
10 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	102	102	102
96 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¼	43¾	43¾
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	54¼	53½	54¼
62 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38⅝	37¾	38⅝
3 NYNH&H 4s 47	33	32½	32½
56 NYNH&H 4s 55	33½	32½	33⅜
61 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅜	33	33
11 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32½	32	32⅛
11 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	31⅝	32
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32	31⅞	32
3 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	29	29	29
82 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4½
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
63 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅞	67½	67¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56¼	56¼	56¼
22 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56½	56¼	56½
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	52½
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	74¾	74¾
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅝	108½	108⅝
9 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	73½	73½	73½
5 Ohio Ed 6s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112¾	112¾	112¾
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
110 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	95⅝	94¾	94¾
15 Pac Gas & El 3s 71	99	99	99
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	99½	99½	99½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	106½	106½	106½
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
1 Penn Co 4s 63	103½	103¼	103½
1 Penn Gl Sand 3½s 60	103	103	103
1 Penn P&L 1st 4½s 74	102¾	102½	102½
11 Penn P&L 3½s 69	106¾	106½	106½
2 Penn RR gen 5s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	120¾	120½	120¾
3 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	104	104	104
6 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	89¾	89¾	89¾
16 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Penn RR 4¼s 84 E	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Penn RR 4s 48 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Penn RR 3¾s 70	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Penn RR 3½s 52	85¾	85¼	85¼
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	44½	44	44
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6	6	6
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73½	74
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64	64	64
15 Phila Co 4¼s 61	97¾	97	97
13 Phill Elec 3½s 67	110½	110⅜	110⅜
5 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	99¾	99¼	99¾
12 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8½	8½	8½
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27½	27½
5 Philips Pet 1¾s 51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	107½	107½	107½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61	61	61
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	61¾	61¾

Industry for Tax Taking 94 Cents of Corporate Profit Dollar

Merger Big Steel Firms Is Planned

CLEVELAND (AP)—A plan for merging the $38,000,000 Otis Steel Co. of Cleveland with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., the industry's fourth largest, is announced.

In the making for several weeks, the proposal to sell and liquidate the small Cleveland producer will be submitted to shareholders at a special meeting April 24.

Liquidation, said President E. J. Kulas, was decided upon as a result of "certain disadvantages arising in keen competition with much larger units."

Plan Worked Out

"Consideration of these disadvantages impelled Otis directors to the belief that the best interests of the shareholders would be served by uniting the properties of Otis with those of a company having greater financial resources, more modern plants and a more diversified line of products sold in a wider market," the president added in a letter to stockholders.

H. E. Lewis, chairman and president of Jones & Laughlin, said Mr. Kulas probably would be elected a director and vice-chairman of Jones & Laughlin's executive committee if the merger is effected.

The deal, biggest in the industry since Republic Steel Corp. took over Corrigan, McKinney in 1935, would increase by about 1,000,000 net tons Jones & Laughlin's present ingot capacity of 3,931,200 net tons annually. The giant Pittsburgh concern would remain fourth largest, however.

Jones & Laughlin, whose capitalization was shown as $258,944,000 in the registration statement, makes a wide diversity of products but is light in sheet and strip—the items in which Otis specializes. Hence, said Mr. Kulas, their businesses would supplement rather than duplicate each other, and the union will give the Pittsburgh concern a Great Lakes outlet near big steel-using centers.

Liquidation Plan

Under the liquidation plan, holders of Otis' convertible first preferred stock would receive for each share: One-quarter share each of Jones & Laughlin 5 per cent cumulative preferred, Series A and B, $100 par value; one share of Jones & Laughlin Common, no par, and accrued dividends on Otis preferred.

Holders of Otis common would receive for each share one-quarter share of Jones & Laughlin common and $1 in cash.

Last year Otis earned $2,170,000, or $1.54 a common share. Jones & Laughlin earned approximately $16,275,000, equal to $10.85 per common share.

Organized in 1873 by Charles A. Otis with $300,000 capital, Otis Steel Co. was the first in the United States to be established for the exclusive purpose of producing open hearth steel. From its founding, it has been identified in some way with steel for transportation.

Social Security Tax Increase Not To Be Tried Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has announced that no effort will be made at this time to raise the $2,000,0000,000 in additional social security taxes asked by President Roosevelt.

The announcement indicated the possibility of a long, hard fight over social security extensions for which these taxes would be collected.

These include increased coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance to include farm workers, domestics, employees of non-profit organizations, government employees and other non-covered workers; permanent and temporary disability insurance; hospitalization, and liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation into a uniform national system.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau had asked the Ways and Means Committee to consider the $2,000,000,000 social security tax proposal, but had insisted that it be raised concurrently with the $7,610,000,000 in other new taxes, included in the committee bill.

Second Quarter Gain Seen In Ohio Valley Carloadings

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—A steadily mounting demand upon railroads will push second quarter carloadings in the Ohio Valley 33.6 per cent above the corresponding 1941 period, the Ohio Valley Transportation Advisory Board was informed.

Preliminary estimates figured that coal and coke shipments would be up 40 per cent; gravel, sand and stone 20 per cent, chemicals and explosives 19.9, and canned goods 11.9.

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Henry T. Vance

Elected President of the Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., succeeding the late Mahlon E. Traylor. Mr. Vance was associated with Mr. Traylor at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. in New York for several years, and for the last six years he has been executive vice-president and a director of Massachusetts Distributors.

House Votes Curb on U. S. Sale of Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has approved a farm bloc proposal designed to prevent the sale of Government-held surplus crops below parity prices but some members questioned whether the action would accomplish the purpose in the face of administration opposition.

Unlike the proposal advanced in the Senate for a flat prohibition against the Government's sale of its holdings below parity, the House measure would, prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from using any of its funds for expenses connected with such sales.

By a non-record vote of 116 to 47, the House retained in the $695,000,000 Agriculture Appropriations Bill a clause for this purpose. The Corporation's allotment was $3,513,498.

Some members contended that sub-parity sales could be carried on despite the restriction. Rep. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, said that existing law permits transfer of departmental funds up to five per cent, and that the President had a "blank check" emergency fund which he could use for that purpose if he desired.

But Rep. Tarver (D) of Georgia, chairman of the appropriations sub-committee on agriculture, argued that the clause would prove effective "unless evaded," and urged the House to send it along to the Senate where it might be rewritten to make it more effective.

There were certain exemptions. The House two days ago modified the clause to permit release of deteriorated corn and wheat below parity to feed livestock and make industrial alcohol, and of cotton in connection with the Agriculture Department's "new uses" program.

(Parity for farmers would be a price for their products giving them purchasing power equivalent, in the case of most crops, to that which they received for the 1909-14 period.)

Patman Bills Would Aid Auto Dealers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Wright Patman (D), of Texas, of the House Small Business Committee has introduced two bills to aid retail automobile dealers and others in financial distress as a result of the wartime rationing of commodities they sell.

One bill would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under certain conditions to purchase or make loans upon the security of any article or commodity, the sale or distribution of which was rationed.

The second would permit any dealer, whose principal business was sale of a rationed article, to institute proceedings in Federal or state courts for relief of liabilities under his lease on premises he had occupied or for relief of liabilities for payment of obligations secured by mortgages, trust deeds or similar securities on property.

If courts found the dealers were unable to comply with terms of leases because of rationing, they would be permitted to cancel the lease upon surrender of the building, order modification or defer payments.

Brann Named to Head Solid Fuels War Council

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Louis Jeffe.son Brann, former Governor of Maine, has been chosen as chairman of the Solid Fuels Advisory War Council, which has been asked by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes to undertake a campaign of encouraging coal storage by consumers.

"If we don't buy now all the coal we can possibly store," Mr. Ickes told the council, "we are going to run into difficulties. We do not know whether adequate coal can be moved next fall."

Industry For Tax Increase Favoring Smaller Incomes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—American industry today openly invited Congress to take 94 cents of every corporate dollar of war profits.

It didn't wait to be told that taxes would have to be still higher. It asked for them. It asked for them to help win the war, to help pay for the war. It asked for them in order that "industry might shoulder its full responsibility."

Speaking through the National Association of Manufacturers, industry informed the House Ways and Means Committee at its public tax hearing this morning that it:

Asks 8 P. C. Sales Tax

Favored an increase in individual income taxes, but hoped Congress would "vastly lessen the Treasury proposal for taxing the lower income group."

Advocated strongly an 8 per cent sales tax as the only practicable means of really financing the war.

Urged an immediate economy in non-defense expenditures of $2,000,000,000.

Urged the application of a war excess profits tax at the rate of 90 per cent on top of a normal tax upon corporation income at the rate of 18 per cent, plus a war tax upon corporation income at the rate of 22 per cent. This, it held, would establish a total rate of 40 per cent on corporation earnings before application of excess profits taxes.

J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of the N. A. M. government finance committee and spokesman for the Association at today's hearing, estimated that his recommended tax and economy program would contribute more than $9,000,000,000 additional revenue to the Treasury.

The Association's frank and outspoken advocacy of an 8 per cent war tax on general consumption, or a 4 per cent manufacturers' tax plus a 4 per cent consumers' tax, found a sympathetic hearing among many members of the committee who are of the opinion that sales tax sentiment has now reached the point where the inclusion of a sales tax in the 1942 revenue measure is a definite possibility.

Mr. Cowdin's Argument

Mr. Cowdin believed that a straight 8 per cent sales tax would return $4,800,000,000, and he put the case for the tax in these words:

"We can point out many objections to taxes on consumption, both practical and theoretical, or for that matter any type and kind of taxation. But we are forced to the conclusion that it must be enacted to raise the sums of money necessary.

"Grant all the objections to a war tax on consumption. How else can you meet the nation's need for tremendous amounts of new revenue?

"We call your attention to the proposal we made earlier to set the income taxes in the lower brackets substantially below the rates suggested by the Treasury.

"The great mass of people in these lower brackets, taken together, receive 75 per cent or more of the national income. They can help to pay for the war costs with less hardship and more equity through a war consumption tax than by facing heavier income taxes which in millions of instances are falling due when taxpayers have no money to pay them.

"Throughout the nation people are now borrowing to meet last year's taxes. Some type of general Federal consumption tax would give them a chance to pay their share of the cost of war with more convenience and with relative ease.

Buying Volume Measures Taxes

"Bear in mind that this tax is paid only by the individual who has the desire and the ability to buy after meeting his rent, paying his insurance and meeting other similar obligations. His ability to buy is the measure of ability to pay taxes. Those who buy more than others will pay more taxes, and we do not believe this tax will deny anybody the necessities of life."

And on inflation:

"Of course, we recognized that a tax on consumption would add to the cost of goods. But this in itself cannot bring about inflation. If you will pardon the language, we need only some plain old-fashioned American guts to stop inflation before it really gets under way. We can do this by putting a ceiling—at whatever point this ceiling may be—on the prices of agricultural products, manufactured goods, labor, commodities, and rents. Then if the so-called volume of consumer goods is less than the sums left in the hands of the public, the prices of those goods will not be affected. Those with surplus funds would have the patriotic opportunity to put them into Defense Bonds.

"We cannot believe that the millions of patriotic American farmers and working men object to these proper means of controlling inflation, and it is our sincere belief that they are ready to join manufacturers in the acceptance of any rigorous controls which threats of inflation may require.

Not an Inflation Preventive

"We have little sympathy for suggestions to take from people in this country a sizable portion of their savings and earnings just because of the theoretical effect on inflation; especially since the direct means of controlling inflation have yet to be taken and given a thorough trial."

Coupled with its proposal in favor of the general sales tax, the N. A. M. came to the defense of the lower income groups. It held that the proposed new burdens are made unnecessarily difficult for the great mass of American people who are in the income brackets below $5,000 a year. It submitted the following additions to the surtax:

2 p. c. to the rate on surtax net income between $500 and $1,000.

3 p. c. to the rate on surtax net income between $1,000 and $2,000.

4 p. c. to the rate on surtax net income between $2,000 and $3,000.

5 p. c. to the rate on surtax net income between $3,000 and $4,000 and 6 p. c. on all brackets up to the point where the surtax rate reaches 59 p. c., as set forth in the accompanying schedule. Beyond that point we feel lesser percentage increases are more advantageous.

"Common prudence," Mr. Cowdin testified, "requires us to keep in mind, that it has always been to the direct advantage of Government to see that rates in the upper brackets do not go beyond the point of diminishing returns. Accordingly, we are suggesting somewhat lesser increases in rates in the higher brackets. These suggested increases in individual income surtaxes will bring an estimated $1,600,000,000 of new revenue.

Leniency for Lower Incomes

"We realize that about 75 per cent of the country's income is received by that group earning up to $5,000 per year; but after most careful investigation and in view of other recommendations we have to make, we feel that the rates here suggested are the maximum those individuals can stand. For that reason we are advocating a much lesser burden on this vast group in the lower income brackets than the Treasury suggests."

While not denying that there may be isolated instances in which some firms have deliberately or unwittingly made unjustified profits out of some war contracts, the N. A. M. offered detailed figures to show that these were exceptional cases, not the rule.

Mr. Cowdin presented two tables showing the results of the operations of 100 of the leading manufacturing companies in the country for the year 1941. This data illustrated the severe impact of even last year's taxes on these businesses and showed that these companies handling the extraordinary volume of five billion dollars of business, earned only 7 per cent on the gross amount of business done, after paying Federal income taxes. Stockholders were then paid dividends in an amount equal to 5 per cent of gross business volume and these dividend payments then became part of the taxable income stream. This group of companies retained only 2 per cent of gross business to meet the demands of a substantially expanded production program, Mr. Cowdin explained.

The association gave its full support to the recommendations of the joint committee on non-defense expenditures and Mr. Cowdin contended that while additional taxes are necessary Government economy offers a major source of funds to finance the war.

"The people of the United States," he said, "have a right to demand of their representatives a similar attitude of sacrifice in non-military Government spending. We urge Congress to reduce non-essential Government spending by $2,000,000,000, to make this sum available for war financing in addition to the added taxes discussed above.

"Federal civil expenditures are now running at a level $5,000,000,000 higher than the decade of the 1920's, when the Government served the needs of the people very adequately. Incident after incident demonstrates that waste and inefficiency of taxpayers funds has yet to be stopped. We urge the Congress to accept its responsibility to slash non-military outlays, so that every dollar so saved can be used to pay for the astronomical war bill."

The N. A. M. opposed compulsory joint returns of federal income tax, holding that married people should be treated as individuals and pointing out that the tax, by the express terms of the law, is levied "upon the net income of every individual."

Asks Consolidated Returns

Mr. Cowdin concluded his testimony with the following more technical suggestions for changes in the bill:

"Eliminate multiple taxation of intercorporate dividends.

"Permit consolidated returns for normal tax purposes as well as for the excess profits tax.

"Extend the general two-year loss carry-over provision to five years.

"Important changes in the excess profits tax provisions to improve the equity of this tax to eliminate the present arbitrary 5 per cent reduction in the average earnings base, allow the use of any three out of four years in establishing base period earnings and divide by three to determine the average; and allow companies a complete year in determining the credit base, and extend the present excess profits tax credit carry-over to five years.

"The penalty interest rate imposed upon additional tax assessments should not be in excess of 3 per cent; correspondingly, tax refunds should only bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

"Amend the law to permit the last-in, first-out method of inventory valuation even if all reports of the business do not use this method to reflect income.

"In view of the present high normal surtax and excess profits tax rates, provision of adequate tax exemptions and cushions should be made to take care of the many undue hardship cases which the present high rates will produce."

Custodian

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Leo T. Crowley

Named by President Roosevelt alien property custodian with potential control over an estimated $7,000,000,000 frozen alien assets in the United States. There will be a gradual transfer of alien property control from the Treasury to the new custodian. Mr. Crowley's office will be a branch of the Office of Emergency Management. He will continue as Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Cotton Textiles Allocations Seen Due to War Demand

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The Government eventually may order wartime allocation of cotton textiles for consumer purposes, Dr. C. T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, told the Cotton Consumption Council here.

Although the industry is now operating at its highest rate in history, he said, allocation—but not rationing—may become necessary because purchases of cotton goods for war purposes are so heavy that civilian supplies are certain to dwindle.

Mr. Murchison said the cotton textile industry this year probably would turn out the astonishing total of more than 12,500,000,000 yards of finished goods from which war and civilian needs are met.

Mr. Murchison, pointing out that demands being made upon the industry for essential war supplies "are enormous and will double or treble over the next few months," predicted the Government shortly would issue "certificates of necessity" to converters, garment manufacturers and other users of cotton to purchase a certain percentage of the goods they buy during a normal period. These percentages would probably range from 50 to 70 per cent.

At present about half of the industry's production is being used for war, Mr. Murchison said.

Ickes to Cut Gasoline Use In the East

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Gasoline ration cards threatened today to be next on war problem list for the east's 10,000,000 motorists, already worrying over the mileage left in their tires.

The oil industry proposed to Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes that consumption be cut one-fourth by a rigid ration card system, to cope with an acute supply condition resulting from the sinking or diversion of tankers which haul oil from gulf ports to the seaboard.

Cut Recommended

Recognizing that perfection of a card system might require weeks, the industry report recommended that Mr. Ickes employ an interim program, effective immediately, curtailing by 25 per cent the gasoline supplies for the area's 100,000 service stations, with each retailer apportioning the available fuel among his customers.

Moreover, the industry asked that all these service stations be put under a 7 p. m.-7 a. m. curfew, that fuel oil deliveries be cut and and that the world's largest pipeline system be built from the southwest to the New York-Philadelphia area.

Prompt action was promised by Mr. Ickes, but he said late yesterday that he could not predict "to what extent we shall follow the industry's recommendations." He described the East's supply situation as "very acute." The seaboard area embraces 17 States and the District of Columbia.

A possibility that rationing may spread later to other areas was seen in a part of the industry statement which said "we therefore believe that enough tank car transportation must be taken away from other districts to increase the petroleum supplies for this district to the extent that the railroads can handle the business, even if this means rationing" for the midwest and southwest.

Other Areas Affected

Mr. Ickes said at a recent press conference that the Pacific northwest might be put under consumption restrictions, as its supplies also depend on ship tanker service.

The card rationing program, if adopted, would mean that each motorist could buy only a specified number of gallons of gasoline over a specified period—that one customarily using 20 gallons a month could get only 15.

No decision apparently had been reached in the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office on whether the "curfew" should be applied on a nationwide basis, as previously recommended by the industry war council, an advisory body. Some officials were reported to favor sidetracking the "curfew" plan in favor of a program which would limit stations to 12 hours of operating time daily with each retailer deciding what hours he wanted to keep his place open.

Mechanical Cotton Picker May Come Into Its Own Because of the War

JACKSON, Miss. (Wide World)—The mechanical cotton picker may come into its own because of the war, despite objections of those who saw unemployment for hundreds of thousands of nimble-fingered farm laborers in its use.

Today the reverse of unemployment is the problem as selective service and industrial opportunities draw deeply on the South's stock of able-bodied men.

National Cotton Council members expressed belief chances were better than ever before for widespread use of some device like the one John and Mack Rust of Memphis brought out several years ago.

Shortage of Pickers

Oscar Johnston, President of the Council, said a shortage of human choppers and pickers was imminent and would be felt seriously at cotton picking time next fall.

"To meet this," he said, "the utmost effort must be made to develop and manufacture mechanical equipment to do the work formerly done by human hands."

Mr. Johnston explained that much of the crop was produced on family farms, each making not more than five bales a year but employing in the aggregate thousands of men under 30. These were the very men being called into the armed services, he pointed out.

"Many thousands more of farm laborers," he added, "will be attracted to the industrial centers by the lure of higher wages and shorter hours than can be afforded by the producer interest of the raw cotton industry."

Hand Labor Thorough

Mechanical pickers are in use experimentally on the flat black cotton fields of the Mississippi delta but the South overwhelmingly still depends on broad-hatted pickers who drag bags between rows and fill them.

Hand labor was considered more thorough, at least until recently, but last year John Rust patented an improved mechanical picker credited with "cleaning" the cotton plants in one trip over a row. On an earlier model he claimed a capacity of a bale an hour—as much as 100 pairs of human hands could accomplish.

Power Production 12.9 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended March 7 totaled 3,392,121,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported, a drop of ½ of 1 per cent from the previous week's 3,409,907,000.

Output compared with 3,004,639,000 kilowatt-hours in the comparable 1941 week for an advance of 12.9 per cent over that period.

Regional percentage gains over a year ago were: New England 13.5, Mid-Atlantic 8.9, Central Industrial 11.0, West Central 12.1, Southern States 12.8, Rocky Mountain 152.2, Pacific Coast 25.2.

More Sentences Imposed In Mail Fraud, Oil Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Sentences ranging up to seven years imprisonment and a $5,000 fine were imposed in Federal Court upon 31 additional defendants who either pleaded guilty or were convicted in a $10,000,000 mail fraud and oil securities swindle.

Top sentences imposed by Federal Judge Gaston L. Portierie, of New Orleans, went to Bertram Wachtel, of Boston, and Joseph Cohen, President of Underwriters Group, Inc., of New York. Each was sentenced to seven years, fined $5,000 and placed on probation for two years.

To Mandel Raffe, of Gravette, Arkansas, head of the Surety Investment & Finance Co., went a sentence of five years imprisonment, a fine of $2,500 and probation for three years, while Joel Rosenberg, of Boston, was sentenced to five years, fined $2,000 and placed on probation for three years.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Maurice A. Levine of Boston.

Compania Swift Int'l

CHICAGO (AP)—Compania Swift Internacional, South American meat packing company, reported consolidated net income equal to $2.95 a share in United States currency for 1941. In the preceding year, consolidated net income was $2.33 a share. Earnings in 1941 totaled 18,691,057 Argentine pesos against 14,747,699 pesos in 1940. Harry McLerie, President, said the company's business consisted largely of participation in contracts with the British Government.

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Fresh Cut Flowers
170 COURT STREET
Telephone 1513

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St.
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

Pauline's
CORSET SHOP
Distinctive Foundations
Hosiery Lingerie
966 Chapel Street

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
101 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

GLOVES SUEDE FABRIC 95c
Pull-on style in red, green, rose, dust, blue, champagne, navy, white, black.
Also, Silk in Champagne, White, and Navy
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

DIBBLE'S
Cleaners—Dyers
PHONE 6-5579
73 North Main St. South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
203 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

FRANKEL'S
SMART EASTER APPAREL
for Every Member of the Family
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
262 Atlantic Street Stamford

DARIEN HAND LAUNDRY
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Tel. Darien 5-0335
Mending and Darning Free of Charge
We Call and Deliver

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
A new member in our Men's Shirt Family!
The HORTON COLLARITE Shirt
Ask us to demonstrate to you its fine features. Price $1.75

The Smartest Fashions for the Easter Parade now at
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT is now showing the NEW COTTON DRESSES for Spring and Summer. See them on our second floor
$3.98 and $4.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

Beautiful
FLOWERING PLANTS
for Easter
SAXE & FLOTO, *Florists*
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

S. S. Pierce Co. Specialties
and
Finest Baked Delicacies
The
Epicure Shop, Inc.
17 West Main Street Tel. 5-1415
See our new selection of Spring Coats and Suits from $16.95

Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 204—Reg. No. 206
Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

BALTIMORE

PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6138 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Northeastern New York Scholastic
Art Awards Competition
EXHIBIT
on our Fourth Floor, March 14-21
WHITNEY'S

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR SAFEKEEPING OF SECURITIES AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES RATES REASONABLE
City Safe Deposit Co.
100 State Street Tel. 3-3259

JEWELRY DESIGNERS and DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET

Morale Contributes to Victory
Flowers Contribute to Morale
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW
IT'S DELICIOUS
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BAY SHORE

Freedman's Hardware
7-9-11 W. Main Street
TELEPHONE—BAY SHORE 20
Philco Radios
Complete Line of Standard Bicycles

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
You'll Like Our Weigh
FUEL OIL
KOPPER'S COKE
TELEPHONES Bay Shore 1139 Islip 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Enjoy Foot Comfort?
If not, consult with Douglas Locke, nephew of Dr. M. W. Locke, here in our store, two days only, next Monday and Tuesday.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

BARNES FLOWERS
90 CHENANGO STREET
SPRING FLOWERS
C. Stuart Mace 2-7289

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-85c Dinner 90c-$1.15
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. West, Cor. Bronxville Rd.

"Brighten the Corner Where You Are"
No matter how many clouds there may be in the sky, you and those who come in contact with you will get a lift when you greet the spring in bright new apparel, especially if it comes from
McLEAN'S
Protect Your Right to Drive!
Insure with
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

TO KEEP YOUR HAIR LOVELY
Depend upon our expert hair conditioning, waving and styling.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
309 Parkside Ave. Un. 3780

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5881
Utica at Elmwood

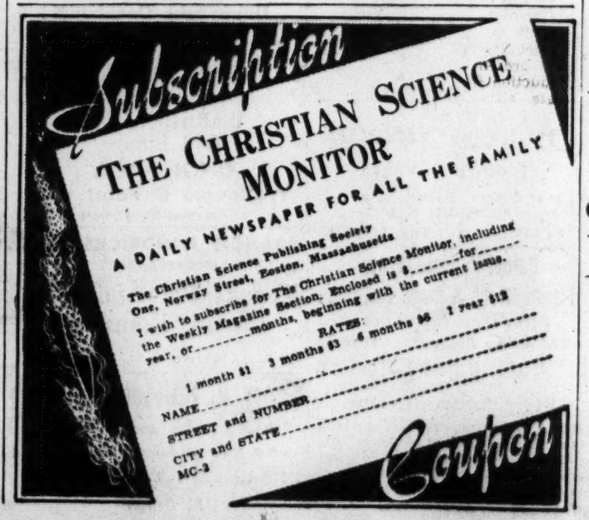
In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

BOOKS 'n' THINGS
We will order for you any book nationally advertised.
Rental Library Stationery
Easter and Greeting Cards
J. B. & G. A. Robbins
168 Elmwood Ave. Grant 8258

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE, 9-4116


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Spring Fashions
for the Entire Family
J. C. PENNEY CO.
Incorporated

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Special Attention to Telephone Orders
Original Red Star Market
Mrs. A. Kapenstein, Prop.
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Moderately Priced
1036 BROADWAY Phone
Free Delivery Franklin 1549

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEATURING
Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
MAC FRIEDLANDER
formerly with
FASHION SHOE SHOP
38-03 Main Street FL 3-8457

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY
53 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 Amsterdam 542

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Only Three Weeks Till
EASTER
AVOID THE RUSH
Send Spring Garments NOW!
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

New Spring Shoes
in
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK
are here for your inspection
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1012

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2018 Open Evenings Manhasset 1418

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

PUSHKIN Jewelers
DIAMONDS
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Watch Repairing and Engraving
241 Front Street Hempstead 6564
(Off Franklin St.)

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

THE CRICKET LABEL
cricket Shop Inc.
815 Franklin Ave., Garden City
Mark of Better Dressed Long Island Women

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Garden Supplies & Tools
Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

MANHASSET

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-3631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893

87 Water Street Newburgh

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM

SCHOONMAKER'S

Department Stores

Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Vogels Shoe Store

88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer

CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY

218 Broadway TEL. 1307

Free Delivery

TYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING?

Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.

NEPTUNE STORAGE

NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.

The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"

"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.

NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330

Evans Street

MATTRESSES

Box Springs—Pillows—Made to order—Renovated—Sterilized

Westchester County Bedding Co.

229 NORTH AVENUE

New Rochelle 2-1589—White Plains 3250

Wolfe-Dahms

Millinery

(Formerly with Bonwit-Teller)

Suite 5—Two Hamilton Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING

8-to-24 hour service

Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable

Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809

36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

D. W. Simpson

Jeweler

Exclusive Lenox Agency

Clocks—Watches

Silverware

LENOX 496 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.

Clothiers to Men and Boys

Hickey-Freeman Clothes

Accessories

827 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"

TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170

490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room

16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Private Dining

NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Henry, Hairdresser

Individual Permanents by Expert Operators

Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552

156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Grant's Greenhouses

Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2-0081

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate From a card to a newspaper

THE OGILVIE PRESS

1469 FULTON ST. President 4-3428

Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

The GREEN LANTERN GIFT SHOP

Greeting Cards

For All Occasions

Unusual Easter Cards and Distinctive Gifts

668 NOSTRAND AVE. Tel. Nevins 8-3777

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Acme Employment Agency

340A NINTH STREET NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN

Select Domestic and Commercial Help

Cooks, Couples Chambermaids Gen. House Workers

Referenced Help of All Nationalities Private Families

MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

DIAMONDS • WATCHES • JEWELRY

SOL. CHARAK

EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK SERVICE

One Year Written Guarantee on All Repairs

7218 Third Ave.—SH. 8-6620

TEL. ESPLANADE 5-3101

CONTOUR D'VOUS BEAUTY SALONS, Inc.

Hair Style Creators

1601 Avenue "M", Brooklyn

The salon that meets every beauty need

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE SEAMON

Prime Meats

Philadelphia Poultry

Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season

1706 Amsterdam Avenue

Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waving

3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK

2868 Broadway Phone Bet. 111th and 112th St Un. 4-7377

Borough of Queens

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond (Staten Island)

NEW DORP

Koch Hall Paint Co.

16-18 New Dorp Lane

Phone Don. Hills 6-0328

Wallpaper

Window Shades

Paints

PORT RICHMOND

Standard Office Service Company

71-73 RICHMOND AVENUE

Fountain Pens — Office Supplies — Ledgers—Loose Leaf Books—Gifts—Dennison Goods—Slide Rules—Scales—Drawing Instruments.

THE BOOK & CARD STORE — PHONE GIB. 2-1831

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

VICTORY MEAT MARKET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Poultry

Italian & American Groceries

Fruits & Vegetables

1164 Victory Boulevard, W. N. B. Phone Gib. 2-7964

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

MAIN OFFICE

Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton

Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave. Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP

409 Third Street

Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank

We Telegraph Flowers

Morrés

"GOOD CLOTHES"

ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS

41 FALLS STREET

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE

1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.

Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop

TELEPHONE 1175

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NEW YORK

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Women's Wear

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Women's Fashions that win the endurance of Loveliness and appreciation, and made to reflect the spirit of the times.

TROY

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Hats, $3.00 and up

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HATS BLOCKED OVER

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP

ESTABLISHED 1914

Carry a complete line of Kid and Fabric Gloves—Kid Gloves repaired and cleaned.

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UTICA

It's Spring at Wells

Tired of dark winter clothes? Of course you are! Then why not come in and see the many new styles in coats, suits, dresses and accessories so smart for spring of '42? Fashions that will give you that well dressed look . . . in the traditional Wells quality.

J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Fashion Center of Utica

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You are still able to buy

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March Sale of HOUSEWARES

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Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

The Belle Shop

"CORSET SPECIALISTS" SPECIALIZED SERVICE

CAMP TRADE MARK

Agency for Camp Corsets

22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

We Believe

• That smart women are putting their money into things that may have to do for several years. Custom Made Suits, Custom Made Coats, Furs, Alterations, Fur Restyling and Repairing.

Projansky's

146 East Post Road

"New Spring SUITS"

$10.98 to $25.00

Dorothy Stein

MAMARONECK AVE. AT POST ROAD

Hardware
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Linoleums
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200 EAST POST RD. WHITE PLAINS

So it's Spring hat time!

Hats 1.95 up

CATHERINE THORNTON

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D. F. Murphy

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STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

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Finest Garments and Brassieres in the Newest Spring Styles

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Complete Banking Service

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

31 Mamaroneck Avenue

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Flowers

for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.

White Plains { 6331 6330

Hollywood Flower Shoppe

69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

La Debutante Shop

features smart selection of Coats — Suits — Dresses

172 Mamaroneck Ave.

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET

CHAS. PROBST, Prop.

Meats of Quality

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY

MONARCH FOODS

Tel. YON. 5-6540

52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts

Experts in Permanent Waving Done by Male Operators Only

47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 5-6433

Open Until 7 P. M.

Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.

FREE PARKING SPACE

Strikers Stop Freight Trains At Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., March 12 (AP)—About 75 men took over the picket lines at the entrance to the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company's yards in East Peoria last night, evicted a company guard from his one room shanty, tipped it into a creek and set it afire.

The disturbance followed a day of activity by A. F. of L. and C. I. O. pickets who offered their aid to members of brotherhoods striking against the road and stopped four freight trains. Another train sped through the picket line, however, forcing strikers and sympathizers to jump from the path of the locomotive.

There were seven pickets at the company's East Peoria yards when the volunteer pickets arrived and went to the guardhouse to evict the guard. Vernon Bailey, who said he represented the C. I. O. Farmers Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, said the men were from C. I. O. Unions. No police were at the scene when the disturbance occurred but a squad arrived from East Peoria shortly after the building was set afire.

No Violence

The demonstrators stopped four trains—one from the Burlington Road and three from the Peoria and Pekin Union Road—as they approached the T. P. & W. yards in East Peoria. Union spokesmen said there was no violence and the crews backed the trains away from the scene.

The men from the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Unions first appeared at the yards to support 104 members of the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen who started a strike against the T. P. & W. last Dec. 28.

However, operations have continued on the road—a 239 mile line running from Effner, Ind., to Keokuk, Iowa—and used as a bypass around Chicago in some transcontinental freight hauls as well as for handling grain, war materials and other cargoes for industries in this area.

Efforts Fail

Strikers charged that the road employed "strike breakers" and all efforts to arrange a settlement have failed.

The Brotherhood members struck in protest against changes in rules and working conditions. They contended that their earnings would be reduced and that senority no longer would be recognized as the sole basis for assigning jobs.

Divide Profits

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—The Dittmer Gear and Manufacturing Corporation, in an agreement reached yesterday with a C. I. O. Union, will divide its profits between the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations until a wage dispute is settled.

The controversy will be submitted to an arbitration board consisting of one company and one Union representative and three disinterested persons acceptable to both parties.

The agreement was signed by Arthur H. Dittmer, president of the firm which employs 90; Don Meyers, C. I. O. United Automobile International representative, and Wilbur Bridge, Union negotiating committee chairman.

The Union seeks a wage increase of from 15 to 35 cents an hour. Present wages were not disclosed.

Milk Marketers Hit Union Plan

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—The Pure Milk Association, marketing co-operative with more than 12,000 members in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, joined the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture in condemning proposed organization of farmers by industrial unions.

The Association's resolution, adopted at the seventeenth annual meeting, mentioned no specific union, but convention action followed numerous references on the floor to the C.I.O. campaign for unionization of the nation's dairy farmers.

"We've heard a lot about the C.I.O.," the Association Manager, A. H. Lauterbach, said in his annual report, "but I can't get as excited about it as some people because, I suppose, I have more confidence in the farmer.

"I see no chance for the farmer and organized labor to work together in a program of bargaining for wages for one and prices for the other. Go home and tell your neighbors to stay out of that kind of organization. There is nothing they can do for you but disturb you some more. The industrial unions have a good big job in their own field without getting into the farmer's bailiwick."

Eight-Day Forced Fast Just Diet to Mine Mule

BOULDER, Colo., March 12 (AP)—Only a little gaunt in the flanks, Teddy, a veteran mine mule, was led blinking into sunlight yesterday after eight days' imprisonment behind a fall of coal in the Crackerjack Mine.

Joe Robertson, mine lessee, dished up rations of hay and grain for Teddy, and the mule chomped eagerly his first meal since the cave in trapped him.

Eight volunteers picked and shoveled their way through about 60 feet of blocked tunnel to help Mr. Robertson rescue the mule.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

This year Mexico has commemorated the fourth centenary of the founding of two of her oldest cities, Merida and Guadalajara. A series of six stamps, three for postal use and three for airmail use, has been issued for each city. In the postal set for Merida the 2-centavos value pictures some of Merida's historic ruins, on the 5c. value is shown one of the carvings found in the ruins and on the 10c. value is shown the arms of the city of Merida. The 20c., 40c. and 1-peso values of the airmail set picture some of the old buildings of the city.

The postal set for Guadalajara contains views of the city. The 2c. value shows a memorial to Ramon Corona, an army general and former governor of Jalisco of which Guadalajara is the capital. On the 5c. value is pictured the portico of the Palace of Government and on the 10c value is shown the cathedral with its twin towers that rise above the surrounding buildings. The 20c. value of the airmail set pictures the Temple of Zapopan, the 40c. value pictures the Temple of the Santuario and the 1-p. value shows the arms of the city of Guadalajara. The stamps of this series are bicolored except the 1-peso value which is violet.

Mexican commemorative stamps.

New issue for use in St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Stamps from Other Lands

Cuba—Five stamps have been released in a new series "For the Democracy of America." The 1-cent, green, displays the terrestrial globe, across which is inscribed on a ribbon, "America, a New World." The 3c., brown, pictures the coat of arms of Cuba with portraits of Maceo, Bolivar, Juarez, and Lincoln in the corners of the design and the inscription, "All the Races Find Room in America." The 5c., blue, pictures a workman with anvil, hammer, books, pen and scroll, and the inscription, "Labor, Wealth of America." The 10c., violet, pictures the "Tree of Fraternity in Havana," and the 13c., red, shows a view of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor with the word "Liberty" inscribed across it.

Ecuador—A 30-centavos value in brown color has been added to the current set. In the design is pictured Mount Chimborazo, a snow-capped peak in the Andes Mountains.

Egypt—Two new values in the Arabic numeral design have been released. These are the 6-milliemes in light green and 12m. in dull red color. These are postage due stamps.

Norway—Two stamps have been proposed by the German government in connection with the setting up of the Quisling regime. The stamps will no doubt show a portrait of Quisling and be issued as semi-postal values, the surtax being used for the benefit of the new party.

Rumania—The recovery of Bessarabia has been commemorated with a series of stamps picturing cities in the recovered territory.

St. Pierre and Miquelon—Sixteen values of the current series of stamps have been overprinted in black with the inscription, "France Libre F. N. F. L.," for use in the now "Free France" colony.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: To conserve rubber, New York fire chiefs will hereafter put their cars up and ride on the trucks, if La Guardia will move over.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Experts agree that our government should tell the people the whole truth, no matter how unpleasant. Still, a little good news might not hurt us, if broken gently.

Answer to Who Is This?
Hans Christian Andersen.

A Verse for Today . . .

My spirit, that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed's seed, saith the LORD, *from henceforth and for ever.*
—ISA. 59:21

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography. If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This man discovered his gift late in life after a youth of repeated failures in all his undertakings. He was a member of a poor family, was given almost no home training and but little education, but was determined to become an actor. He tramped from theater to theater without success. Finally, some kind friends became interested in him, sent him to school and supported him while he took to writing plays, convinced that they would very soon make him both wealthy and famous.

(Score . . . . 100)

It was not his plays, however, nor his novels, that won him fame. It was his stories for children which will be read and enjoyed as long as there are children who can read or parents who will read to them, that brought him an enduring success.

(Score . . . . 75)

Among the most famous of his stories are, "The Ugly Duckling," "The Fir Tree" and "The Constant Tin Soldier." During his last years he had honor and happiness enough to make up for the hardships and disappointments of his youth.

(Score . . . 25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page.

Our War Effort

I'm not painting the picture darkly, but I do believe that we who know what American industry can do must look at the situation squarely and see what we can do to make up for lost time. Let's stop talking about what we'll do when it's all over and start thinking about what we're going to do now to prevent it from being all over for us.

Donald M. Nelson

Associated Press

Plane Hazards in Australia

These termite hills appear in such numbers in parts of Northern Australia that Australians describe them as a natural hazard on many wild plains which would otherwise make good landing fields for invading planes. Such anthills are called "magnetic" because they face east and west. It is believed termites build on the east side of their anthills during the night so that the cement-like mixture placed on them during the night will quickly dry and harden by exposure to the early morning sun.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course You Know

Sergeants always talk out of the side of their mouths and look tough, but underneath it all they have a heart of gold . . . all the meals are beans and potatoes, day in and day out, but nobody minds . . . you really don't have to get up at reveille if you don't want to . . . a timely wisecrack will always keep you off fatigue duty . . . Officers always consult Rookies on intricate military problems . . . aviators always stick gum on the side of their plane before a take-off . . . and, whenever you're short of money, your buddies are always good for a ten buck touch . . . —**in the movies!**—Mather Field Wing Tips.

So It Seemed

Little Johnny (his eyes filled with tears, to mother peeling onions): "Those onions are strong, Mom, I can smell them with my eyes!"

Exaggeration

Customer: "These sleeves are a mile too long."

Tailor: "Well, how much shall I take off?"

Customer: "Oh, I guess about quarter of an inch."

Difficult to Find

With clothing rationing looming up on the horizon, we're looking for trousers that will last as long as the coat.

For Better Jumps

There was a young 'chutist from Maine,
About to jump out of a 'plane;
And was his face red
When his Captain said,
"You'd better wait till we're off the terrain!"

—Mather Field Wing Tips.

Daily Quotation

Oh, every year hath its winter,
And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go north again.
—ELLA HIGGINSON

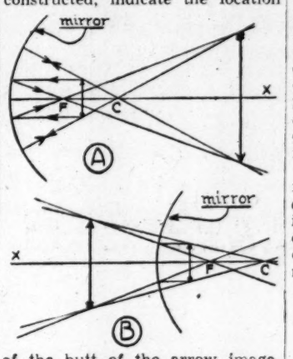
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Mirror Can Show Both an Erect and an Inverted Image?

The accompanying ray diagrams show how it is possible for a single mirror to show both an erect and an inverted image.

In diagram A, the object, represented by an arrow, is located between the principal focus of the mirror, F, and the center of curvature of the mirror, C. Two ray paths locate the image of the head of the arrow. One of these rays, parallel to the axis of the mirror, X, is reflected through F. The other, passing through C and corresponding to a radius of the circle of which the mirror comprises an arc, is reflected back along itself since it is normal to the mirror.

The intersection of these rays, at a point beyond C, indicates the location of the head of the arrow image. Two other rays, similarly constructed, indicate the location of the butt of the arrow image. The image (as the diagram shows) is enlarged and inverted.



In diagram B, the object (arrow) is placed between F and the mirror. In this event it is seen that when ray diagrams are drawn as above, instead of intersecting, the paths diverge when extended in the direction of C and consequently would never meet to form an image. Instead, the paths are extended in the opposite direction beyond the mirror and as a result the reflected rays seem to originate from a point beyond the mirror and they form an enlarged, erect image. Shaving mirrors sometimes are made with a concave surface to form a magnified image for the convenience of the shaver.

It is interesting to note that if the image in diagram A is replaced by an object and the object between F and C removed, the result will be that an inverted, diminished image will appear between F and C, where the object was in the original diagram. This may be demonstrated by the construction of ray paths as in diagram A, one path parallel to the mirror's axis and reflected through F, and the other passing through C and reflected back along itself.

A concave mirror, then, may form enlarged, inverted images; enlarged erect images; or diminished inverted images, depending on the position of the reflected object relative to F and C and the mirror.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Three Guesses

Which tree ought to bark?
To grieve? To neigh?
To primp itself up?
To hop through the hay?

(Answer Below)

Answer to "Three Guesses"
Dogwood, pine, horse chestnut, spruce, locust.

Daily Anecdote

Reason Enough

Russell Sage, the financier, hated lawsuits and did everything possible to avoid them. One day he laid a case before his attorney. When he had finished, the lawyer said he would take it.

"It's an ironclad case," exclaimed the attorney enthusiastically. "We can't possibly lose."

"Can't lose, eh?" said Sage.

"No, absolutely no," assured the lawyer.

"Then," said the financier, "I guess we won't sue."

"But, why not?" he was asked.

"Because it wasn't my side of the case I laid before you," explained Sage. "It was my opponent's."

Travelers' Aid

Los Angeles

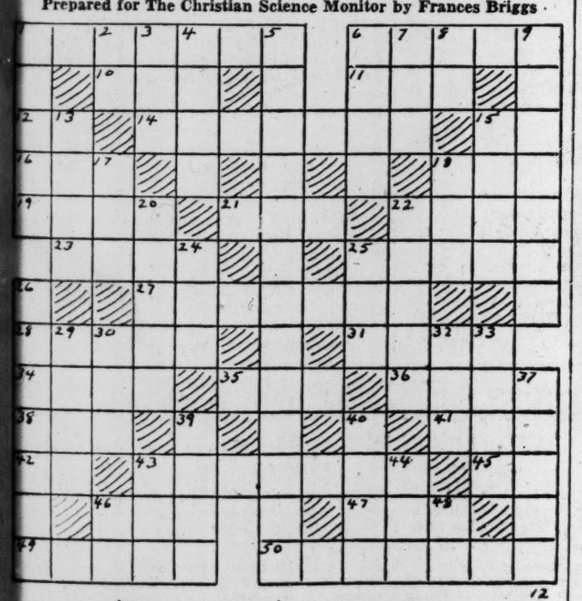
W—, who is in the Navy, serving on one of the battleships in the Atlantic, has a wife and little son living in Los Angeles. For months he had saved every penny, hoping to get a leave of absence and surprise his family. He had ample funds to buy a one-way ticket, and confidently boarded the train, estimating that by cutting his visit a few days short he could hitchhike back to the East Coast. A likeable young fellow, he visited with men on the train, who revealed a friendly interest in the sailor and his little family.

As he was getting off the train at Los Angeles the conductor asked him to wait a moment. The conductor was rather long at his duties and although the sailor was anxious to see his family he waited as patiently as he could. Finally the conductor was free. He took him to the ticket office and bought him a return ticket to the East coast. Fellow passengers on the train had made up a purse to send the young sailor back to his ship!

"Nobody will believe I made a hole in one if I don't get a picture of it."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country lies between France and the Netherlands?
4—A bowhead is what?
8—To spread grass for drying.
11—What is an electrified particle?
12—What is symbol for rubidium?
13—What is a kind of openwork trimming through which ribbon is run?
14—What is a prefix meaning "off"?
15—What is a hard-shelled dry fruit?
17—Rostov is a Russian seaport city on what river?
19—Potter's clay in a liquid state is called what?
20—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
21—Apostle Matthew was originally called what?
22—What is flesh of a cow used for food?
24—Holland gave its name to a kind of what fabric?
25—What is a kind of trumpet with clear and shrill tones?
26—What is a disquisition?
27—What is another name for the heart cherry?
29—What is a tawny animal?
31—A sack is what?
32—You would look for a bowsprit on what?
34—What State of U. S. lies between Ohio and Illinois (abbr.)?
35—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
36—Centigram (abbr.).
37—What "has a thousand charms to show, that slaves, howe'er contented, never know"?
38—What is Spanish for "the"?
39—Also
40—Purpose.
41—Who are the natives of Yemen?
43—Lillian Norton was better known to music lovers by what name?

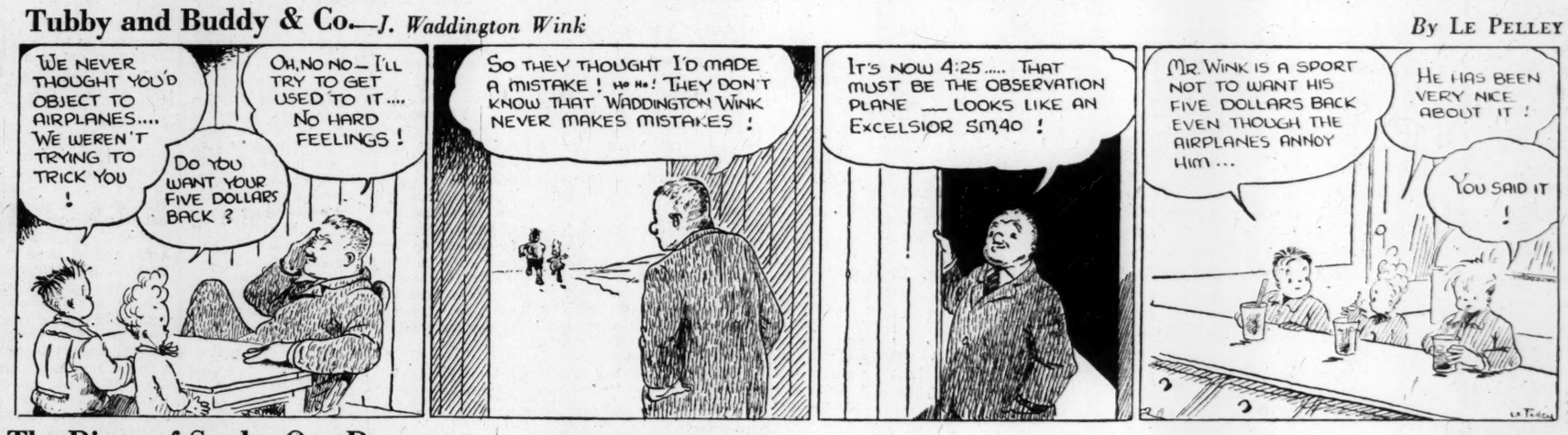
Down

1—Who wrote "To a Mouse"?
2—Lieutenant (abbr.).
3—Who was Egyptian earth-god?
4—Notion.
5—What is world's largest inland sea?
6—What is the organ of flight?
7—What is an adult swine suitable for market?
8—Article.
9—Tuxedo would be worn at what time?
12—What is resting stage of a plant?
15—What creature is emblem of innocence and peace?
17—To bind.
18—What European country lies between North Sea and Baltic (abbr.)?
20—What nut has richly flavored kernel?
23—What are horizontal parallel strokes of musical staff?
24—To soar in the air.
25—What is a bulky piece of timber?
26—What was first name of Mrs. Hemans, English poet?
29—If you emulated John McCormack, you would do what?
30—Turf.
32—What is an exclamation of triumph?
33—There were how many Muses?
37—What is a Lapp's traveling sledge?
39—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
40—Male of the guinea pig is what?
42—What is small ornament worn at end of a watch chain?
44—Middle.
46—Symbol for tantalum is what?
48—What is third note of diatonic scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

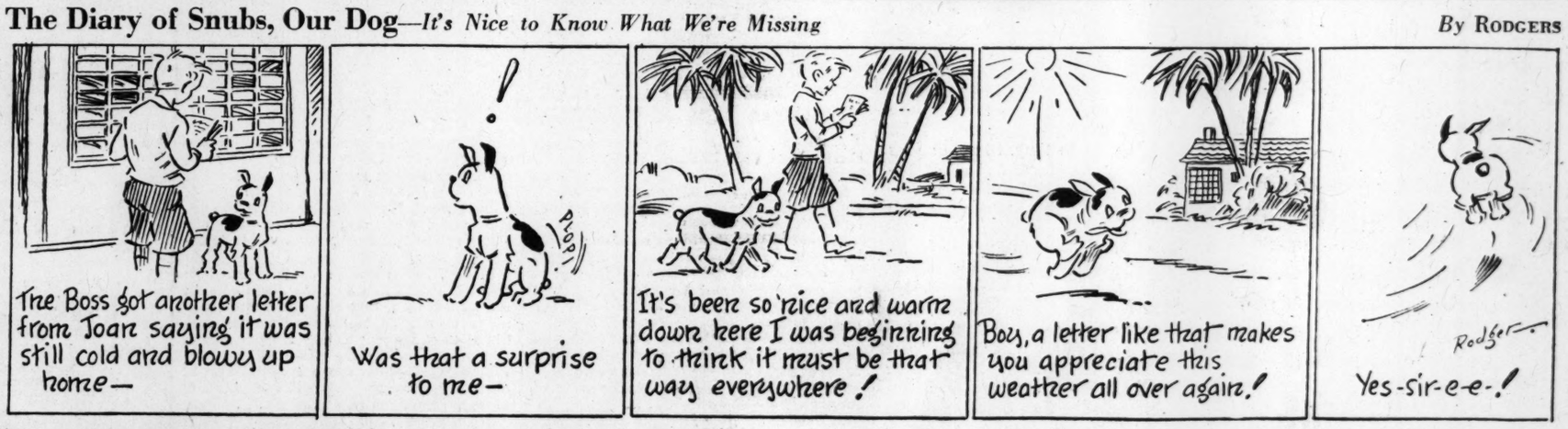
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*J. Waddington Wink*

By LE PELLEY


WE NEVER THOUGHT YOU'D OBJECT TO AIRPLANES.... WE WEREN'T TRYING TO TRICK YOU !
DO YOU WANT YOUR FIVE DOLLARS BACK ?
OH, NO NO— I'LL TRY TO GET USED TO IT.... NO HARD FEELINGS !
SO THEY THOUGHT I'D MADE A MISTAKE ! HO HO ! THEY DON'T KNOW THAT WADDINGTON WINK NEVER MAKES MISTAKES !
IT'S NOW 4:25..... THAT MUST BE THE OBSERVATION PLANE — LOOKS LIKE AN EXCELSIOR SM40 !
MR. WINK IS A SPORT NOT TO WANT HIS FIVE DOLLARS BACK EVEN THOUGH THE AIRPLANES ANNOY HIM...
HE HAS BEEN VERY NICE ABOUT IT !
YOU SAID IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Nice to Know What We're Missing*

By RODGERS


The Boss got another letter from Joan saying it was still cold and blowy up home—
Was that a surprise to me—
It's been so nice and warm down here I was beginning to think it must be that way everywhere !
Boy, a letter like that makes you appreciate this weather all over again !
Yes-sir-e-e- !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Can't Listen to Cantos All Day*

By THE HAGERS

"PLEASE, WHAT'S YOUR NAME?" I ASKED A BIRD WHO NEVER SEEMED TO SAY A WORD.
"THEY CALL ME BLANK, AND SOMETIMES FREE; MY VERSE I NEVER RHYME," SAID HE.
"THERE'S LYRIC. HE WRITES BEST IN SPRING. HIS VERSES HE PREFERS TO SING.
"THAT'S EPIC!" BLANK CRIED. "LET'S NOT STAY. HIS RECITATIONS TAKE ALL DAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cripps to India

Apparently Sir Stafford Cripps is going to India with extraordinary powers. It would appear that he not only carries offers of the British Government, but may exercise a measure of discretion in modifying these as the situation which he finds in India may demand. It is understood that any basic changes in the new plans of the British Government will be referred to the Cabinet. However, Sir Stafford may well have demanded more powers to deal with the Indian question than any other man in Britian could have obtained.

Mr. Churchill's statement on India in the House of Commons was obviously intended to do no more than set the tone for the Cripps mission. Promise of Dominion status for India "as soon as possible after the war" may not prove specific enough to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian Nationalists. It did take account of Moslem fears, however, indicating that grants of independence to India would not be made in such haste as to prevent a proper working out of minority problems.

Sir Stafford's task is to see what Indian leaders think of Britain's offers, before any public statement of them is made by London. But the crisis produced by Japan's advance toward India is such that he must be equipped to reach swift and firm understandings. The British have usually regarded India as a problem in evolution. In the midst of world revolution an ideal approach to Indian affairs may not be possible.

A grant of immediate independence, it is evident from the representations by Moslem leaders to London, might split India wide open for exploitation by Axis agents with a policy of "divide and rule." For all Mr. Nehru's guarantees of justice for minorities, Moslems apparently do not trust the Hindu leader. Yet they and he must be fully aware of the threat to their future freedom that lies in the progress of Japanese conquest. Mr. Nehru sees a place for a free India in a world federation. There will be neither if the Axis is not stopped.

If Sir Stafford carries with him proposals specific enough to satisfy Congress Party leaders, and at the same time including iron-clad guarantees of support for the minorities, Indian unity may be preserved. Sir Stafford faces one of the world's and history's most complex problems. Hope for his success is based on the fact that he faces it as a liberal thinker who has probably been able to undertake its solution with a minimum of hindrance from those who may not fully recognize its urgency. His strong political position at home promises much freedom of action on his part. His known sympathy for Indian freedom will establish a favorable atmosphere for his mission in India.

A Better Farm Bill

The House of Representatives has worked out several improvements in the troublesome amendment by which the farm bloc seeks to restrain the Government from selling its stores of surplus crops below parity prices.

First, the amendment is at least more germane to the Department of Agriculture supply bill than to the Army appropriation bill, to which a Senate group recently threatened to attach it.

Second, it now recognizes that the price support embodied in the holding of surplus crops is part of the same picture with the various agricultural subsidies, particularly the so-called parity payments. So far as market prices rise to parity levels, these payments are to be discontinued.

Third, the House committee has included a clause to take care of certain objectives sought by the Administration in that the Commodity Credit Corporation would be permitted to sell deteriorated grain below parity to feed livestock or make industrial alcohol.

Finally, the amendment does not flatly bar the Department from making sales below parity but provides only that funds in the bill shall not be used for the expenses of making such sales. In an unforeseen need, the President could transfer funds from other sources for this purpose, but this is hardly likely.

There is surely no national desire to keep farm prices depressed far below parity, but there is urgent need to prevent inflation and unreasonable living costs by keeping farm prices from going far above parity. To help preserve a balanced economy, the Senate, if it cannot give the Administration a free hand by eliminating the amendment, should be content to accept the House modifications of it.

Greater Love Hath No Man

Four survivors from an RAF bomber, cast up on the shore in a rubber dinghy, owe their rescue to their captain who quietly slipped over the side one night so that the others might make land with what food and water they had left. The effect of his heroism is not limited to the four he saved. The supreme devotion of the man whom dispatches identify simply as "a very gallant gentleman" will impart a real measure of quietness and assurance to those for whom the path of duty leads for the first time into ways that seem dark and fearsome. The unselfed love such men manifest helps others to cast out fear within themselves.

Thanks to Lend-Lease

Both the value of the lend-lease program and its slowness are illustrated in the report on its first year's operations. The $2,500,000,000 in "defense articles" and services provided so far probably have not been decisive in any theater of war. Materials, including food, actually shipped to anti-Axis countries amount only to $1,100,000,000. Yet things like repairs to British ships in American ports have had great importance, and so has food.

But the vital value of the lend-lease is only evident if we ask what would have been the situation of the United Nations if this vast machine which must supply a dozen fronts had to be set up now. The very slowness with which industrial mobilization gets up steam emphasizes the advantage gained by beginning a year ago to stoke up the fires of production with billions of dollars in contracts. The machine is beginning to roll now—one-fifth of the year's total came in the last month. As the report says, the program is passing from defense to offense.

But too much cannot be assumed. Added to lend-lease production are the materials that have gone to equip America's own forces, which had a prior claim. Yet the whole, running to something like $20,000,000,000 for the last year does not match the store of Axis weapons. The Allies are now in combination beginning to top Axis production. But they must do this for some time before military leaders will risk an all-out offensive. Whenever it comes it will probably be a year ahead because of lend-lease.

"Frozen" Styles Welcome

If a garment is good style when you buy it, it's good style for at least three years. So declared the famous American designer, Elizabeth Hawes, in an interview four years ago, on the publication of her book, "Fashion Is Spinach." The news of style "freezing" for the duration of the war should be good news to those American women who have battled in vain against the manufacturer's habit of giving them, in ready-made clothing, patterns which would look smart one season and démodé the next.

The theory that would "keep 'em buying" resulted not only in a constant strain on the consumer's purse but also in much that was ugly and inartistic. The novelty frock and the over-trimmed coat were easier to find than the garment cut on functional and beautiful lines, such as a custom tailor would produce. Now the mass producers are going to practice what the country's leading designers have preached for some time. Simple styles that fit the human form instead of distorting it, and the eschewing of over-ornamentation will please many women who believe that clothing's function is utilitarian rather than solely decorative.

Already the advertising columns reflect the converted approach. Clothes "in terms of investments," coats "to take the place of six other coats," are offered by well-known New York stores. A glance at any family album will illustrate the fact that unsuitable trimming, furbelows, and excess yardage are the factors which make a costume appear ridiculous in a later period.

Throughout the ages it has been found that when materials were limited and designs necessarily functional, in clothing, furniture, architecture, and even literature, the product has better withstood the ravages of time and changing ideas than the over-decorated and often freakish article of more indulgent conditions.

It is not only the sweater-and-skirt wearers, but the matron, too, who will benefit by "frozen" style.

People who urge American attacks on Japan from Alaska might put it this way: "What is Dutch Harbor doing for the Dutch?"

Our Readers Say—

"Factories Are Fair Targets"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In attempting to gauge the reaction of the French people to the recent raid on factories in the industrial suburbs of Paris, the following bit of evidence may be of use. This quotation is translated from Number 6 of a clandestine newspaper circulated among workers in Northern France, with the title *La Voix du Nord:*

The Germans are using French industry to replace the destroyed German factories. The Germans are exploiting French labor in order to compensate for German labor which is decreasing daily due to the mobilization made necessary by the new burdens placed upon the German Army.

Every French worker unintentionally replaces a German worker and indirectly aids Germany in her war against England. Certain people object, "But in such-and-such a factory they aren't making war material." How can you tell? Are you absolutely sure that you're not repeating German propaganda? In any case, don't you realize that any work whatsoever done by French workers liberates other German workers who can make bombs which are killing English women and children, prolonging the war, and increasing our own sufferings?

Our skies are crossed by English planes, which other planes and anti-aircraft cannot stop. The RAF is striking hard and frequent blows, and goes where it pleases; it is giving us a foresight of what the war will be in the coming months.

What can we do? Oh, to be sure, our hearts have bled again at the sight of new suffering among the population of the North. We know the victims, we have seen the ruins. The sad procession of those who have been bombed out, leaving their shattered homes, but still brave, has moved every French person, while barbarian hordes walk about sneering amidst the suffering they have caused in our region. But, in the face of such hardships, and of more dangers to come, firm clear resolves must be made. . . . Everyone must assume responsibility. There is this irrefutable fact: the English who are obliged, in order to win the war, to bomb unceasingly all factories working for the Germans must eventually strike at the complete German war machine. . . . Any region which furnishes no collaboration to the Germans will probably be safe from bombing. Every factory working for them is a fair target for English bombs.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that a similar spirit exists in the Paris industrial region. For the moment there is no way for such voices to make themselves heard here. News concerning the so-called reaction of the French people comes into the American press via Berlin and Vichy from spokesmen who are either collaborationists or "illusionists" still trying to pretend that France is out of the war. But these men are not France, and it would be tragic if Americans were to allow themselves to be duped by their "righteous indignation." C. B.

Cambridge, Mass.

Headlines of Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Daily I am more grateful to this fine newspaper for the grand editorials and clear unbiased news. News that should awake all readers from apathy and wishful wanting.

In the Bible (Isaiah 8:19) we read: "And when they say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep, and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God?"

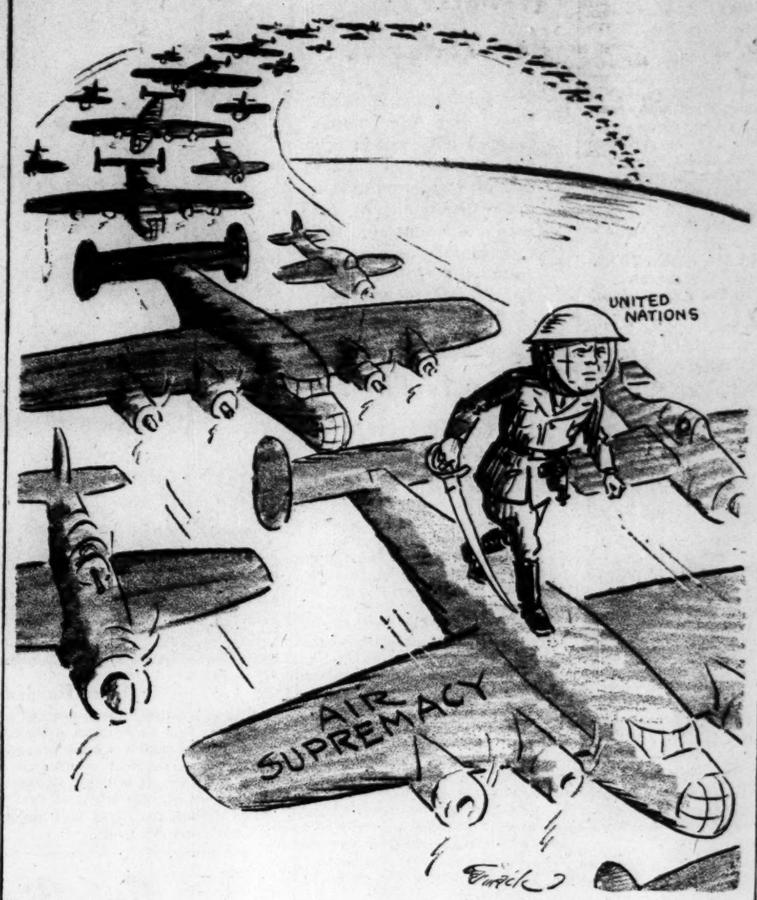
Should not we all seek God, all good, first, rather than mere headlines of victories? Certainly we should look for victory, never defeat, but always we must look first to Him the giver of all good.

In Matthew 6:33, Jesus the Master said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." May each and every man, woman, and child, now if never before, truly seek the "kingdom of God," and by so doing make possible the world peace all desire. J. B. NIMS

West Concord, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Highway to Victory—Let's Build It!



A Letter to the Mother of a Soldier

Dear Mrs. Smith:

I was talking with your son John the other evening. We were in the lounge car, he bound for Patterson Field, as you no doubt know, I bound for Buffalo. I was somewhat surprised to find twenty-one-dollar-a-monthers traveling first class. Not that any one of them hasn't more right to the best than most of us today. I just wondered how John made his pay-check stretch into the Pullman section. He explained that the Government provided the accommodations for men on duty, and assigned him as a rule to sleeping cars; that the several others who were traveling with him were likewise assigned. They were all air-corps mechanics and had been to a school in New England for a few weeks. He didn't suppose it would be possible, however, to transport a whole regiment in Pullmans. And, of course, one does more often find soldiers traveling by day coach.

It's good to meet a boy like John, Mrs. Smith. His responses to his new environment seemed so sound. Strikes among industrial workers, pressure by farm groups for higher prices, debates on profits of industry—one might expect these subjects to receive skeptical or even cynical comment from men called to risk their lives for soldiers' pay. John apparently was more interested in doing his own job well than in watching to make sure that others did theirs. He knew his mechanical ability might draw better wages elsewhere than in the service. But he thought twenty-one dollars a month adequate to take care of a man's needs—provided, he explained, that the man didn't spend his money on drink. "I'm a Christian," he said simply, as if to explain why he needed no extra money for questionable indulgences.

* * *

You will be glad to know, I am sure, that your son's abstention from liquor, as well as tobacco, causes him no trouble with his associates. They respect his views. "I don't preach about them," he said, "but now and then I do tell them what I think." Yet I know from what I saw that he is not unpopular among them; in fact he seemed one of the happiest soldiers I have met.

John hadn't heard about the history courses that the authorities have aimed to provide for young soldiers to help them understand their democratic heritage and the nature of the threat to human liberty. Neither he nor his colleagues were much interested in the recent squabbles in the Office of Civilian Defense. I didn't know whether to be sorry or glad when he said, "We don't read the papers much."

John had been in Vermont, skiing, on some of his New England week ends. He had taken several photographs of new-found friends, of beautiful snow scenes in the hills, and of his buddies. He evidently has been enjoying himself. People are kind, he has found. They sometimes invite a group of soldiers to dinner at their homes. The soldiers appreciate such invitations greatly.

* * *

Before talking to John, I had supposed that boys in uniform usually accepted such invitations out of a sense of obligation imposed by knowledge of their hosts' good intentions. But John assured me the men look forward to such evenings with eager expectancy.

"The boys like to get inside of a real house now and then," he explained. "Often we find that our hosts have sons of their own in the army, so we have something in common. They tell us about their boys and we tell them about our folks. Yes, if a soldier accepts an invitation to your house to dinner, he really wants to come, and it isn't just to see your daughter, either."

I haven't your address, so I can't write this to you privately, Mrs. Smith. I hope you won't mind sharing it with thousands of other American mothers whose boys are moving across this broad country, meeting in railroad stations and service clubs, exchanging sentiments and opinions, bringing the west coast nearer to the east, and forming firm handclasps of friendship across Mason and Dixon's line.

This country is going to be better because of the travels of these young men. Many of the young men are going to be better for having known others like your son. And we can count on the John Smiths to come through none the worse for having shared their upbringing with boys who have not known so good a family life.

CARLYLE MORGAN

The Christian Spirit in Britain

A manifesto by the Lord Mayor of Manchester and Mayors of Salford, and Stretford, England:

Today many of our homes, our cathedrals and churches, our university and schools, our factories and warehouses are damaged or destroyed by war. But the spirit of our people has never been higher. The destruction which we see around us presents an obligation to plan and to build a nobler civic and national and international life. In the hearts of our people that rebuilding has already begun.

Civilization depends upon sincerity of purpose in politics, in business, and in home life. If we build on any other foundation we build on shifting sands, and the security we long for will never be achieved. . . .

It used to be said that an Englishman's word is his bond. Wherever we have broken that bond we must renew it.

Such honesty is the foundation of marriage and of the Christian home which is the cement of our national life. It points the way of advance for our national education. The chief aim of every parent and every schoolteacher must be to give children an ever-growing understanding of truth and love as they are found in God, who is the source of all knowledge and of all skill.

It is the love of God and of our fellow men which gives meaning and sanity to industry and trade. The purpose of industry is to apply the skill of man to the raw materials of the earth so as to meet human need. The purpose of trade is to make possible the distribution of goods and services to the place where the need is greatest. The function of money is to facilitate trade. The pursuit of money as a means to power is one of the chief idolatries which has brought the world to its present distress.

From the same love of God and of our fellow men will come the wisdom to rebuild our cities after the war is over in such manner that all our citizens may have light and air and convenient homes with quick access to their work and a share in the life of nature. We shall also find the courage to use our homes, our work, our land, and our whole national heritage not as vested interests but for the common good.

Finally, war is teaching us that the whole world is a unit in which the needs of each can be met by taking into consideration the needs of all. To restrain aggression is a Christian obligation; to take revenge, never. Justice and mercy towards men, humility towards God—these are the foundations of order. By these, the twin evils of war and unemployment can be abolished. . . .

We, therefore, call all the citizens of Manchester, Salford, Stretford, and the surrounding region to prepare themselves in this spirit for the post-war world, and to pray, work, and fight to the end now.

R. G. EDWARDS
Lord Mayor of Manchester
WALTER CROOKELL
Mayor of Salford
HARRY LORD
Mayor of Stretford

To Be Steadfast—

There is inspiration in the memory that the church—and civilization—have been threatened before, and never have they failed to emerge triumphant. A long and fearful struggle lies before us. We shall have to suffer much, and give more, but if we are steadfast, we shall not fail. And to be steadfast, those of us who cherish the faith, ever can turn to Him who never has failed to hear His children.—*Helena* (Mont.) *Independent.*

The Wide Horizon

Wake Up, Grassroots!

By Josephine Keizer Littlejohn

We, the citizens of the United States, have long chosen as our political symbol the lowly grassroot. Not the grass, but the grassroots, which die not, though deep the snow and hard the crust above them.

What a true symbol! Grassroots—spending most of the time just rooting or dreaming until the spring of election years.

This is election year. But the Grassroots are not stirring as yet. "Nothing to excite much interest in primary elections," they are dreaming comfortably, "this is not Presidential year."

Oh, wake up, Grassroots! This is Presidential year!

You don't believe it? Let us figure it out.

* * *

How do we elect a President?

We choose between the two candidates of the two great parties.

How are those candidates chosen?

"By National Conventions of delegates, duly elected for that purpose," you tell me. Adding, triumphantly, "And we won't even *vote* on those delegates until 1944."

No, you won't "even vote" on those delegates now. But who, I ask, will those delegates be? For what will they stand?

And there you think you have me. They will stand, you say, for various candidates who may be considered Presidential timber two years from now. There will be slates of such delegates. In most cases, each slate or delegation will go to the National Convention instructed by the voters to vote for a certain candidate. Just as delegations went to the Conventions of 1940 instructed for Farley, Garner, Roosevelt, Dewey, or Taft.

Yes. And how long are the delegates instructed to vote for those candidates?

As long, you say, as there is hope for that candidate.

Correct. Now, at the famous Republican Convention at Philadelphia two years ago, Mr. Dewey, I think, had the largest instructed number of delegates. Yet, their hope only lasted two rounds of balloting. What happened to those delegations then?

Then, you admit, the delegates were free to use their own judgment.

Yes, after only two rounds of balloting, not your instructions, but the personnel of that delegation, was of paramount importance.

How was the personnel of your delegation made up? Did *you* see to it that it was composed only of men of the highest ability, integrity and judgment? Or, did you just vote for an instructed slate of delegates?

For some forty-eight million Grassroots the only honest answer would be, "Yes, that's what we did."

* * *

But, if you did not see to the selection of the personnel of those delegations, who did?

Well, you tell me undoubtedly the politicians fixed up most of those slates to suit themselves. They get control always of all the political machinery—the precinct or district, city, county, and State central committees, and when the National Conventions come along, the politicians just gang up and keep most of the plums—those delegates seats—in their own crowd.

Yes, I agree, that's the machinery of the way it is done. It depends upon the type of political officials, of course, as to the type of delegates they choose.

By the way, who determines the type of political officials?

Twenty years ago my name was on the ballot as candidate for one county's seven central committeemen. Emerging from the polls, I chanced to be introduced to an intelligent-looking rancher's wife who upon hearing my name, exclaimed, "Oh, are you Mrs. Josephine Littlejohn? Well, that's luck now. On that ballot in there they had a list of seven names and said, 'Vote for seven of these.' No politicians can boss me. I just thought, I'd vote for only one and fool them! I've always liked the name Josephine, and so I voted for you."

Do *you* choose your political officials that way, Grassroots?

In nearly every State, your precinct, or district, city, county and state committeemen will be elected this spring. Two years from now, those officials will be getting together to fix up National Convention delegations.

You speak of "political gangs" with disdain. Very well; why not "gang up" a few dozens or thousands or millions of able, intelligent, honest, and patriotic citizens—like yourselves—and fill every party machine this spring with citizens of like caliber.

But you can't wait until Club Tuesday to start filling!

Already, politically ambitious little Johnny Jump-ups—eyes fixed two years ahead—are popping up under the snow.

Why not show a few million early sprigs of green yourselves, Grassroots?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months... $6.00 — One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.